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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Weather for Thursday—CLOUDY, STATIONARY TEMPERATURE.

Stock market—Dull, but firm.

Wheat, 95½; corn, 28⅝; cotton, 7¼.

THE LEGISLATURE.—There was little business in either house yesterday beyond the introduction of bills. A hearing was given on the Pure Beer bills. The Prison Commission passed upon a number of bills. Republican leaders are preparing bills to carry out Gov. Black's views regarding the civil service.—Page 4.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Thurston antagonized the Allen resolutions to arrest foreclosure proceedings in the Union Pacific case. The House confirmed the right of Swanson (Dem.) to represent the Fifth Virginia District. Mr. Brosius addressed the House Banking and Currency Committee in support of the proposition to establish an international bank. The Senate Inter-State Commerce Committee agreed to amendments to the Anti-Scalping bill.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—The trial of Robert T. Kneebs, the American horseman, who is charged with entering Bethel in the German races under the name of Nellie Kneebs, was continued in Berlin yesterday. Dr. Nansen the arctic explorer, is in London. Another Liberal member, Mr. Woods, was elected to the House of Commons yesterday. A Sugar Trust is said to be forming in Berlin to control the price of that article.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah was elected yesterday United States Senator.

It was the belief at Washington yesterday that the Senate would not ratify the arbitration treaty.

The Ocean City Turnpike Bridge, near Sea Isle City, N. J., was carried away yesterday by an ice floe borne against it from Great Egg Harbor Bay.

The annual meeting of the Diamond Match Company at Chicago yesterday was a stormy one. President Barber was re-elected and heads the list of Directors.

Two Harvard students were fined $15 each yesterday for shooting firearms in Cambridge. Charges will be made against other students for destroying church windows.

It was said at Canton last night that J. Addison Porter of Connecticut, who wanted to be Ambassador to Italy, had accepted the post of private secretary to President McKinley.

Ambassador Bayard gave a dinner to the Prince of Wales in London last night. Toasts were drunk to Queen Victoria and President Cleveland, and complimentary speeches were made regarding each.

Deacon Capon of Sharon, Mass., died yesterday. He was a singular character. He gave over $118,000 to church institutions during his life on condition that they pay him 6 per cent. interest until he died.

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George J. Gould's pointer, Furlough Mike, was protested yesterday in the Boston Dog Show. He had won a first prize.

A gold medal was presented last night to Dr. John S. White, head master of Berkeley School, in commemoration of his fiftieth birthday.

Burr McIntosh gave his reasons last night for bringing suit for breach of contract against the American Theatrical Syndicate.

The steamship Majestic, bringing Edward J. Ivory, John F. McIntyre, and others from England, did not arrive last night, and a large number of people who went down the bay to meet them were disappointed.

A sale of Dr. W. Seward Webb's horses and mares, from his Shelburne Farms, was made at the new American Horse Exchange. Prices were good. Matchless of Londesboro, the celebrated stallion, was bought by Walter L. Clark, Staten Island, for $12,000.

Page 3.

A proposed bill relating to the commitment of the insane was adopted by the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and will be sent to Albany for legislative action.

It was believed in Madrid yesterday that the reforms for Cuba would be gazetted Feb. 9. The date for making them effective will depend on military operations on the island.

The United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels inspected two kinds of life boats, one on the Trave and one on the Britannic, and incidentally witnessed a boat drill on the Trave.

The citizens of Louisville demand better street-car service. They ask for conductors and modern cars. Several of them refused to deposit their fares, and the motormen had to stop the cars and collect them.

The Police Board voted unanimously yesterday to dismiss the charges against Capt. Chapman, accused of exceeding his authority in raiding the Seeley dinner at Sherry's Dec. 20. Col. James submitted a brief complaining of "the outrage of the right of privacy."

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Details of allotments of tonnage percentages for the roads in the Ohio Coal Traffic Association have been agreed upon by the special committee of the association sitting in this city.

Page 7.

The third assembly of the Wednesday Cotillion was enjoyed at Sherry's last evening. There was a large attendance.

The members of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn enjoyed a number of novel equestrian features in their arena last evening.

Eight dangerous prisoners in the Westchester County Jail were sent by Sheriff Johnson yesterday to the Queens County Jail, where they can be more securely held.

Miss Maud R. Ingersoll, daughter of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, has written a letter to an Atlanta paper denying the statement recently made by an Atlanta minister that she is a Presbyterian.

The Rainy Day Club was entertained by Miss E. Marguerite Lindley at the Murray Hill Hotel. A number of the women wore short skirts, and many told of their experiences when appearing in the new style of dress.

Page 12.

The Brooklyn Aldermen next Monday will order an investigation into the purchase of jail supplies from Contractor Friedman.

Mrs. Susan Strain, whose husband was killed in an accident three months ago, died Tuesday last on learning of the death of her husband's brother.

It is believed that the partial baldness of Henry Cohen, now in Bellevue Hospital, is due to X-ray experiments undertaken to locate a bullet in the brain.

Two cable cars collided on Broadway, just below Twenty-third Street, yesterday. Five passengers were slightly hurt and both cars were badly damaged.

The trial of Robert S. Peterson, Complaint Clerk of the Police Department, accused by a policeman of offering to take a bribe, was concluded yesterday, but no decision was reached.

George Gunton lectured on "The Bradley-Martin Ball" at the School of Social Economics. In his opinion it is a good thing for the wealthy to spend their money in this country.

H. F. Colman, a clerk in the General Land Office, was arrested in New York yesterday, accused of complicity in wholesale thefts of "periodical" stamps, of which $5,560 worth were found on his person.

Clarence V. C. Van Deusen, who was recently dismissed from the office of ballot clerk of the Kings County Board of Elections, was arraigned in Brooklyn yesterday and released on $1,000 bail.

At the meeting of the Board of Education a number of sites for schools were determined upon after considerable discussion. Mr. Little objected to the method of procedure and the expense.

James Bonner, a negro, while cleaning a window on the seventh floor of the building at Broadway and Bleecker Street, on the former site of the Empire Bank, lost his footing, fell to the pavement, and was killed.

Col. Waring requested the local Civil Service Commission to take such steps as may be necessary to have all positions in his uniformed force classified under the law regulating appointments to the civil service.

Detective John P. Feeney has made a report to Prosecutor Winfield, in which he shows there are many suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of Christian Oechler, who died Jan. 30 at Union, Hudson County, N. J. As the body has been embalmed, however, the Public Prosecutor can do nothing.

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SENATOR ELECTED IN UTAH.

Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins Chosen — Had 32 Votes to Thatcher's 29.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 3.—Ex-Congressman Joseph L. Rawlins was elected United States Senator this afternoon by the Legislature, receiving thirty-two votes, the minimum number necessary to elect. Thatcher, the next leading candidate, received twenty-nine votes, and two votes were scattered.

The breaking of the dead-lock came suddenly, and was the result of an arrangement with the supporters of Judge Henderson, who, seeing they could not elect their candidate, "flopped" almost unanimously.

Thatcher owes his defeat to the action of the Mormon Church leaders, who opposed him bitterly during the entire campaign. Henderson was the Church candidate, but, despairing of electing him, they compromised on Rawlins, not because they wanted Rawlins, but because they would take almost anybody to defeat Thatcher.

The four Populists and one Republican voted for Thatcher, one Republican voted for Brown, and the other voted for Rawlins.

Joseph L. Rawlins is a Gentile, and was born in Salt Lake County, March 28, 1850. He lived upon his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age. He completed a classical course in the University of Indiana, but returned to Utah before graduation.

He was professor in the University of Deseret, in Salt Lake City, for two years until 1875, when he was admitted to the bar. He has followed the profession of the law ever since.

He was elected Delegate to Congress from the Territory of Utah in 1892 on the Democratic ticket, defeating Frank J. Cannon, now United States Senator.

When in Congress, he did great service in the passage of the act enabling Utah to form a constitution and be admitted to Statehood. He also obtained the passage of a special act of Congress, providing for the return to the Mormon Church of about a half-million dollars' worth of property escheated by the Government ten years ago.

TALK WITH DR. NANSEN.

The Explorer Will Not Try Again to Reach the North Pole.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will publish the report of an interview with Dr. Frithiof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, who is now in London, in which the famous traveler is quoted as saying that he does not intend to make another attempt to reach the north pole.

Dr. Nansen says he already has collected all the data he considers necessary to enable him to work out the main scientific conditions of the north polar area.

He would, he says, like to explore the region to the northward of America, but thinks it improbable that he will do so, though perhaps he again will make a tour of exploration of the region between Spitzbergen and Greenland, mainly with a view of testing with improved implements the temperatures noted during the voyage of the Fram.

After his lecture tour through Great Britain and the United States, Dr. Nansen will probably devote himself to the work of completing the scientific results of his expedition.

In reply to a question whether or not he would go on a voyage to the antarctic regions, Dr. Nansen said such an expedition now seemed doubtful. He rebutted the suggestion that the Fram was not suited to such voyages, and declared that with such a vessel he could face any sea.

Dr. Nansen also assured his questioner that it would be an easy matter for anybody with the necessary amount of endurance and confidence and a knowledge of the conditions to reach the north pole.

PORTER, PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The Connecticut Man Wanted to be Ambassador to Italy.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 3.—It was stated here to-night on what is considered reliable authority that J. Addison Porter of Connecticut has accepted the post of private secretary to President McKinley.

Mr. Porter called on Major McKinley to-day and presented an application for appointment as Ambassador to Italy. He was cordially indorsed by the Connecticut members of Congress. There are a number of applicants for the position, and no promises have been made respecting it, but it is reported that the post is likely to go to a New York or Pennsylvania man.

A close personal and political friend of Gen. Powell Clayton of Arkansas, who had a long interview with the President-elect last evening, said before leaving Canton to-day that Gen. Clayton would be appointed Minister to Mexico a few days after the 4th of March.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day was the Rev. John H. Sutherland of New Cumberland, W. Va., who wants to be Consul at Jerusalem. He is indorsed by Senator S. B. Elkins.

The Kentucky Republicans who called on Major McKinley to-day suggested the appointment of St. John Boyle, a lawyer of Louisville, to the position of Attorney General. No promises were made by Major McKinley, but it is understood he has Mr. Boyle's name under consideration.

It is said that Major McKinley yesterday told the Missouri delegation which presented Major William Warner for a Cabinet place that Judge McKenna of California had accepted the office of Secretary of the Interior.

Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell of New York, who was here last week in the interest of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, called on the President-elect again to-day.

A. W. Monroe of Baltimore, who is a personal friend of James A. Gary, had an interview with the President-elect and advanced some fresh reasons why Mr. Gary should be appointed to the Cabinet, but there are as yet no indications that a Maryland man will secure a portfolio.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD HOST

He Gives a Dinner to the Prince of Wales at His Residence in London.

A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY.

Toasts Proposed to the Queen of England and President Cleveland, and Complimentary Speeches Made.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador, gave a dinner in honor of the Prince of Wales this evening at his residence, 83 Eaton Square. Besides the guest of the occasion, the list of those present included Cardinal Vaughan, Lord Salisbury, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England; the Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Camperdown, the Earl of Northbrook, Earl Carrington, Lord Esher, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Thomas B. Ferguson, United States Minister to Sweden; Lord Playfair, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England; Sir William Colville, Sir William Russell, Sir Charles Hall, Sir Robert Clements Markham, Sir Evelyn Wood, Gen. Clarke, Mr. J. R. Carter, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, Naval Attaché to the American Embassy.

The occurrence of the official dinner of the Speaker of the House of Commons this evening prevented the Ministers who are members of the House of Commons from attending Mr. Bayard's banquet.

Mr. Bayard sat at the head of the table, with the Prince of Wales, who was in a most genial mood, upon his right, and Lord Salisbury upon his left. The only decorations of the dining room and table were made up of azaleas and lilies of the valley. The dessert was served at 10 o'clock, when the conversation of the guests became spirited. Mrs. Bayard did not make her appearance during the evening.

In the course of the evening Ambassador Bayard, in a few well-chosen words, offered a toast to her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, and the Prince of Wales proposed the health of President Cleveland, speaking in generous terms of America's Chief Magistrate. The guests took their departure at 11 o'clock.

TWO RAILROAD STRIKES.

One Threatens to Close Down the Anaconda Mines.

LEBANON, Ind., Feb. 3.—The entire force in the Chicago and Southeastern Railway shops struck yesterday for seven months' back pay. As a result, the entire road is tied up. The citizens are circulating a petition asking that the mail contract with the road be rescinded and overland routes established.

BUTTE, Mon., Feb. 3.—A strike inaugurated on the Butte, Anaconda, and Pacific Road by thirty members of the freight crews last night because one of their number was discharged, threatens to result in a closing down of all the Anaconda mining properties, which are dependent on the road for supplies. The company will not take back the strikers, and so far no new men have been found to take their places.

The Anaconda properties employ over 6,000 men, and the supplies on hand soon will be exhausted. The labor unions are opposed to the strike.

GOING TO THE INAUGURATION.

Gov. Black and His Staff Will Participate in the Exercises.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Gov. Black, his staff, and Col. Griffiths, his private secretary, are preparing to go to Washington in a body to witness the inauguration of Major McKinley. Col. Griffiths will go to Washington Friday to make arrangements there. It is expected that the Legislature will take a recess during inauguration week.

Some discussion has been heard of a bill appropriating $15,000 to pay the expenses of sending a regiment of the National Guard to take part in the parade up Pennsylvania Avenue on March 4. Members of the Legislature have conferred with Gen. Horace Porter and others in New York City. The proposition is not popular here, and the idea has been practically abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The hope still is entertained by the Inaugural Committee of Arrangements that there will be a military representation from New York, but the expectation has been dulled by the news that the bill to provide the means for a representation of the National Guard probably will not be introduced at Albany.

Word was received to-day that the Riverside Republican Club would send 100 men in high hats and dark overcoats under command of President Thomas I. Crane.

Charles N. Swift of New York, a special aid to Gen. Porter, has written to ask for stabling for forty horses, to be brought to this city from New York for use in the parade.

The sale of ball tickets has begun and is proceeding satisfactorily.

Washington private houses report accommodations for 31,500 persons.

The Cadets Will Not Go.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—On account of the adverse action of Congress, Secretary Lamont will revoke his order to bring the West Point cadets to Washington for the inauguration, and Secretary Herbert will not order the naval cadets away from Annapolis, although he had intended to do so.

No Intoxicants at the Ball.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—At the request of Major and Mrs. McKinley, no wine or other intoxicants will be sold at the inaugural ball. Mrs. McKinley is really responsible. It will be the first time liquor has been prohibited at an inaugural function. Even Lucy Webb Hayes, who banished them from the White House, did not exclude intoxicants from the inaugural ball.

Turkish Reforms to be Forced.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The Temps, in an article believed to be inspired, announces that the foreign diplomats at Constantinople, acting in complete accord, have concluded a scheme of Turkish reforms. They have agreed upon potential coercive measures, the ratification of which by the Cabinets of their Governments they are now awaiting. When this shall have been obtained, the reforms will at once be presented to the Sultan.

ICE CARRIES AWAY A BRIDGE.

Travel over the Ocean City Turnpike in New Jersey Interrupted.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J., Feb. 3.—The Ocean City Turnpike bridge was destroyed this afternoon by a great ice floe which was borne against it from Great Egg Harbor Bay.

The tollkeeper and his family did not see the danger until it was too late to save their belongings. The bridge was the only means of communication by road with Ocean City, and the bay is filled with ice so that crossing in a boat is impossible.

The bridge was valued at $5,000.

THE ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

It Will Be Held in San Francisco as Originally Announced.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 3.—The report that the next Christian Endeavor Convention would be taken away from San Francisco because the Endeavor officials were not satisfied with personal concessions and favors is emphatically denied by Secretary Baer. He sends out the following:

"We are interested only in securing a low railroad rate and reasonabe limits for the convention. The report to the contrary, originating in Chicago, is absolutely false and libelous. Endeavorers will please pay no attention to misleading and unauthorized stories, and wait for official announcements, which will be made very soon. The railroads have agreed to a low rate, but several important conditions covering sale of tickets, &c., have yet to be settled."

PIANO HOUSES IN CHICAGO.

Two of the Branch Establishments to Close This Month.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—Two big piano houses will close up their Chicago branches before the 1st of March, and statements made by dealers along Wabash Avenue indicate a probability that others will follow.

J. Shoninger of B. Shoninger & Co., 267 and 269 Wabash Avenue, intends to return to New York, and the business of the firm will be placed in the hands of some general dealer. Charles H. MacDonald, manager of the Pease Company, 248 Wabash Avenue, said this morning: "The Pease Piano Company will close the branch house in Chicago on or before May 1, the manager transferring his services to the New York office."

The William Carpenter Camp business at 259 Wabash Avenue will be transferred and consolidated with the Estey & Camp Company, at 233 State Street. Among Chicago dealers and manufacturers it is said that some of the Eastern companies have found poor business in Chicago.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER DIES.

Deacon Capon of Sharon, Mass., Succumbs to Old Age.

SHARON, Mass., Feb. 3.—Deacon Barnabas D. Capon, the wealthiest and one of the oldest citizens of Sharon, died of old age to-day.

He was born Sept. 21, 1809. He was all his life a farmer, and by economy and what he termed "management" accumulated over $200,000. Of this sum he gave before his death stock and other securities to the Massachusetts Baptist Association to the value of $88,200, and to the Baptist Home Missionary Association of New York $30,000, in both cases, however, stipulating that the societies should pay him during his life a sum equal to 6 per cent. of the amount of the bonds annually. In addition to this he gave a house and lot to a Baptist church in Quincy, Mass., and had given much to other church organizations.

His life had been a most frugal one. He denied himself what others considered the necessaries of life, and never spent a cent for pleasure or recreation. He boasted of his economies, often telling people that he had worn the same "best coat" to church for more than fifty years. His wife died several years ago.

GEORGIA STUDENTS AROUSED.

Determined to Stop Frauds in the State University.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 3.—The recent agitation of the question of suppressing "booking" on daily recitations in the different classes of the University of Georgia brings up the fact that within the last few years the university has taken high ground on this question. While the practice exists in nearly all colleges to a greater or less extent, it never meets with the approval of the students here.

Five years ago the practice of cheating in examinations was prevalent to some degree at the university. A few young men were charged with that offense. The affair was taken up by the students themselves, and a court of honor established. This succeeded in breaking up the practice. The university students have now taken a step forward and put "booking" on daily recitations on the same footing with cheating on examinations.

This is probably the first step in a movement that the vast majority of students wish to see succeed. The existence of the Board of Honor was to-day formally recognized by the Faculty.

INSPECTED ALABAMA MINES.

Work of the River and Harbor Committee of the House.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 3.—The River and Harbor Committee of the House of Representatives spent the day in Birmingham. They arrived at 5:35 A. M. over the Alabama Great Southern. After breakfast at the Morris, they were taken around the Birmingham district in a special train, furnished by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. They touched at the Ishkoda ore mines, the furnaces, pipe works and coke ovens at Bessemer, the big Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's mine at Pratt City, the Docito dolomite quarries and furnaces, and other industries at Thomas, Ensley, and other places.

They were shown part of the route of the proposed canal to the Warrior River to connect the Birmingham District with the Gulf. The concentration of so much coal and limestone in such a narrow compass made a favorable impression upon the committee with reference to the canal project.

To-night there was a public reception at the Commercial Club, and the party then left for Chattanooga.

A delegation from the River and Harbor Committee, consisting of Congressmen Clarke, Hooker, Burton, Walker, and Reyburn, left to-night under escort of a committee from Tuskaloosa for that point. To-morrow they will take in the Government works at that place, including the locks on the Warrior River, and the coal mines in that neighborhood from which coal was shipped to Mobile last year. The delegation will leave Tuskaloosa to-morrow night, rejoining the rest of the party at Chattanooga on Friday morning.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

Little Chance that the Senate Will Ratify the Convention with Great Britain at This Session.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENTS.

The Foreign Relations Committee Has Accepted Some of Lord Salisbury's Points Against Which Secretary Olney Had Contended.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—If the amendments to the arbitration treaty would help to assure its ratification, it is not likely that the Administration would neglect to make the effort to have them corrected. But the prospect of approval, with or without amendment, is not considered good by either the friends or the opponents of the convention.

Public opinion has secured the report of the treaty, but the report is marred, according to the opinion of some of the State Department critics, by the use of inexact language in the amendment.

It is probable that Mr. Olney, if he shall have a chance to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations, will ask for a modification of Mr. Lodge's amendment to the first article, and will suggest language to provide for the exclusion of certain subjects from arbitration that will not, if adopted, make the treaty seem to such critics as The London Times "a mere shell."

There are many reasons for fearing that the only purpose that the amendments will serve will be to furnish topics for discussion in executive session. These discussions will be indulged in by members of the Senate who would be glad to have the veil of secrecy removed, and give the reading public an opportunity to know how much they fear to trust the "Goldbug" English.

There is a pretty solid line of silver Democrats opposed to the treaty. On the Republican side there is a feeling of indifference to public opinion about the treaty, and this indifference is justified by the assumption that the public does not know as well as Senators what the treaty contains, and to what dangers it may expose the United States if it be accepted.

So far as can be ascertained, the Senate does not appreciate the fact that in changing the treaty it has done for Lord Salisbury much that Secretary Olney was at the greatest pains to convince him he ought not to ask us to do. Mr. Olney found Lord Salisbury disposed to hesitate about making a treaty of arbitration. As soon as he had convinced him that arbitration was a principle which the United States and Great Britain could adopt with advantage, he asked Salisbury to try it on Venezuela. Then he returned, after starting the Venezuela arbitration, with King Oscar as the ultimate umpire, to the subject of general arbitration. He also insisted that all subjects should be settled by arbitration, or if a stage should be reached where it was concluded that arbitration was undesirable, it would be possible to break off arbitration methods. But if an arbitration was fairly started, Mr. Olney insisted that it should be carried out to a conclusion. The Senate has lost something of the force of the treaty in this respect.

Secretary Olney will not be satisfied with the treaty if it is approved in its present shape. But he knows that his judgment in the matter is not to be considered as controlling the Senate.

Senator Cullom of the Foreign Relations Committee says he doubts very much if the arbitration treaty will be ratified before March 4. The pressure from the outside is growing still greater, and the Senators are feeling it. But they are better able to withstand it this year than they would have been a year ago, or would be a year hence, for the elections are over, and there is practically no more to bother them this year.

Senator Cullom was asked what he thought of Great Britain's alleged objection to the amendments to the treaty. He said: "Well, if Great Britain does not like the amendments, they must be pretty good. I am for them."

Another Senator, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was asked what he thought of the report that the Administration would not accept the treaty with the pending committee amendments. He said:

"It is my sincere opinion that the present Administration will not have an opportunity to accept the treaty with the committee amendments, and for the reason that I do not believe the Senate will ratify the treaty in time for this Administration to either accept or reject it. But there is no reason for refusing to accept it. The treaty is stronger in our favor because of the amendments, and it would not be ratified without them."

CAT GIVES ALARM OF FIRE.

Awoke Tenant in a Flat House by Scratching on the Door.

Fire in the five-story flat house at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Park Avenue yesterday morning did $15,000 damage and endangered the lives of some twenty people. There are twenty-seven sets of apartments in the building, and about 150 tenants. A stray cat was noticed in the hallway by W. P. Davenport, who came home at about 5:30. Mr. Davenport did not molest the animal, and shortly after going to bed was aroused by a scratching and mewing at his door. When he opened it he found the hall full of smoke. This timely alarm saved the lives of many people and prevented further damage. The fire started in the storeroom in the basement. The cause is not known. The building is owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was damaged to the extent of $10,000, and the losses to tenants amount to about $5,000.

The flat of the Davenport family is the last one opening from the long hall on the first floor, which runs past the elevator shaft. When the smoke poured into this hall the cat was driven to the end, and its instinct led it to scratch on the only door at hand. Mr. Davenport's family sought in vain yesterday for the cat, but it could not be found. If they find it they propose to give it a good berth for the rest of its life.

Tamarack Mines Safe.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 3.—The fire in the Tamarack Mine was extinguished today and four men who had been imprisoned in the mine since the fire started yesterday came into the shaft and were hoisted to the surface. They had not suffered seriously.

WANTS CASH FOR TRIPLETS.

A Stillwater (Minn.) Father Asks the Treasury Department if Bounties Are Paid for Them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A happy father in Stillwater, Minn., has written to the Treasury Department asking if there is a fund from which bounties are paid for triplets.

The department has replied that it has no knowledge of any provision of law authorizing payments on such grounds.

ARTIST MUNKACSY INSANE.

Stricken with Spinal Paralysis and Placed in an Asylum.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Buda-Pesth saying that the artist Munkacsy, who was recently reported to have been stricken with spinal paralysis, has become insane and been placed in an asylum.

HENRY CRAMP GETS ANGRY.

He Writes an "Ugly" Letter to Secretary Herbert.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Ever since last July the Cramps of Philadelphia have had $350,000 belonging to them "hung up" in the Navy Department.

A day or two ago Henry Cramp, head of the establishment, addressed a very "ugly" letter to Secretary Herbert, accusing him of bad faith in withholding payment, and indicting the Administration for dishonesty in pursuing a policy of keeping creditors out of their money for the selfish and mean purpose of keeping down expenditures and forcing the next Administration to bear the brunt of the burdens.

KILLED SAVING HIS UNCLE.

William T. Slason Fatally Burned in His Humane Action.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—William T. Slason, twenty-five years of age, died at the Emergency Hospital to-day from burns received in an endeavor to save the life of his uncle, Charles B. Tilden, a lawyer.

A kerosene lamp exploded in Mr. Tilden's room at 2 o'clock this morning, and the lawyer's clothing was ignited. Young Slason rushed to his uncle's rescue, clad in his undergarments, and in dragging the latter out of the apartment and in extinguishing the flames he was badly burned. He ran out into the street and was rolling over in the mud and slush in an attempt to extinguish the flames when a policeman came to his assistance. Mr. Tilden was seriously burned.

CHICAGO DECLINES AID.

Mayor Swift Says the City Can Take Care of the Poor.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Mayor Swift has been advised of the action of the Nebraska Legislature in offering corn for the poor here, and sent the following telegram:

"CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

"James E. Harris, State House, Lincoln, Neb.:

"Answering your message, we sincerely thank the generous people of Nebraska for their proffered donation of corn, but respectfully decline, as the response of our own citizens has been so abundantly generous as to give all the aid that will be required to meet the wants of the suffering.

"GEORGE B. SWIFT, Mayor."

A DRINK A DAY FOR JURORS.

That Was the Order of a Chicago Judge to the Bailiffs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Judge Martin F. Tuley, in speaking to the newly chosen jury in the trial of Alderman O'Malley for murder, said that in his opinion no juror could give the principals in a trial the benefit of his best judgment if his service as juror required a change in his habit of living. Accordingly his Honor instructed the bailiffs to allow the jurymen one drink of liquor during the day.

The Judge did not give any instructions as to the quantum of the drink, but he will probably hold the bailiffs responsible for the ministration of intoxicants in "reasonable quantities."

Judge Tuley was born in Kentucky.

Bank for Port Jefferson.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Feb. 3.—The Exchange Bank of Port Jefferson has been organized here with a capital of $25,000, divided into 500 shares. There are twenty-six stockholders. O. T. Fanning was elected President, M. L. Chambers Vice President, and Frank A. Kline cashier. The bank will occupy the building vacated by the Bank of Port Jefferson, and will commence business as soon as a charter can be secured.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are partly cloudy, stationary temperature.

The barometer has risen on the Atlantic coast and the lake regions; it has fallen in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys and in the Southwest. There is a depression of slight energy central over Indian Territory, and the barometer is highest north of the lower lake region. The disturbance which was south of New England yesterday morning has moved to the eastward, but brisk and high northerly winds continue on the New England coast. The temperature has remained stationary east of the Mississippi; it is warmer in the Northwest and cooler over southern Rocky Mountain stations. The weather is generally fair east of the Mississippi. Local snows are reported from the Missouri Valley, Kansas, Colorado, and Northern Texas. Fair weather will continue on the Atlantic coast. The cloudiness will increase in the Central Valleys, with local snows or light showers.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	TIMES. 1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	41	30	31
6 A. M.	40	29	30
9 A. M.	39	29	31
12 M.	44	30	32
4 P. M.	35	32	32
6 P. M.	30	31	33
9 P. M.	26	30	32
12 P. M.	23	27	28

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	31⅛
Weather Bureau	30
Corresponding date, 1896	32
Corresponding date for last 20 years	31

DIAMOND MATCH MEETING

Stormy Scenes at the Annual Gathering of Stockholders—A Protest from the New Yorkers.

PRESIDENT BARBER'S REPORT.

The Moore Debt Included as an Asset in the Annual Report—President Barber Closely Questioned—Election of Officers.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—"Do you decline to answer the questions because you are afraid of incriminating yourself?" asked Attorney McCarthy as he arose and faced President Barber of the Diamond Match Company at the annual meeting of the stockholders of that organization this morning.

This question symbolized the tone of the meeting. It was the most sensational meeting in the history of Western corporations. An hour before the meeting was called there were rumors in the street that the officials of the Diamond Match Company purposed excluding the representatives of the press. No intimation of this had been given until an hour before the time set for the yearly gathering of the shareholders. This action was wholly unexpected, and for about forty-five minutes a score of reporters were busy among brokers endeavoring to secure proxies. Some of the newspaper men succeeded in procuring the valuable slip of paper that admitted them to the Secretary's apartment on the fifth floor of the Pullman Building. Half an hour before the meeting was called to order by Mr. Barber the room selected for the assemblage was filled.

New Yorkers Present.

Directly in front of the Chairman's seat was an interesting group, consisting of well-known New Yorkers, representing the Gould interests. The presence of these gentlemen was ominous to those who have followed the history of the Diamond Match Company. Four of the men were Baclay E. V. McCarty, Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., George Erbelding, and H. D. Estabrook. Near them was J. H. Waggoner, a former partner in the firm of M. M. Jamieson & Co., and now an active Wall Street man. These gentlemen were supplied with proxies, and it was evident to the initiated that they were preparing to give the officers of the Diamond Match Company an uncomfortable quarter of an hour. Ten minutes before the meeting was declared in session, President Barber stepped out of his office and entered the spacious quarter prepared for the convention of the security holders. He gave a quick, nervous glance at the Easterners, who looked calm, but very formidable. It was rather dark in that part of the room that was to be occupied by the head of the match concern. Mr. Barber noticed this, and, in order to obtain light, he lifted the curtains that shielded the eastern window.

A rather glaring refulgence was the result. The sunlight struck the visages of the New Yorkers somewhat unexpectedly.

"Mr. Barber, please don't do that," said Lawyer McCarty, "you throw the sunlight in my eyes."

"Well, I can't help it," said Barber, "my eyes are weak, and I want light."

"I think you have already thrown enough light in my eyes," said the New York counsel, significantly.

Mr. Barber flushed indignantly at the thrust, and was about to retort, when he was called by Secretary Kranz, who, a second later, surveyed the crowd before him critically. There were present persons from all parts of the United States—from New York, from Louisiana, from Minnesota, and from California. Though the local stock market was unwontedly active, a large number of Chicago brokers lined the walls of the apartment.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Barber, in a somewhat tremulous voice, "the meeting of the stockholders of the Diamond Match Company is now called to order. What have you to suggest?"

"I move that Mr. Walker be appointed Chairman of this meeting," said Attorney Braid.

Trouble over Organization.

Mr. McCarty was on his feet instantly. "I object," he shouted. "I—"

"There is a motion before the house to nominate Edwin Walker Chairman of this meeting," interrupted the President of the Diamond Match Company. "Is the motion seconded?"

The motion was immediately seconded by a half dozen shareholders. Mr. Barber's rigidity angered the New Yorkers. They all arose and protested vociferously.

"I want to know, as a stockholder, whether or not I am to be accorded a hearing at this meeting?" demanded Mr. McCarty.

"You'll be accorded a hearing when you are in order. All your objections will be recorded," replied Mr. Barber.

Edwin Walker was then elected Chairman.

Then came another squall when H. C. Kranz was placed in nomination for Secretary of the meeting.

"Mr. Chairman, I protest again and again," cried Mr. McCarty. "These men must not be voted for viva voce, but by stockholders according to their holdings."

"You mean," said the venerable Chairman, "that you think they should be voted for that way, not that they must be." A shower of applause followed this reprimand. "All those in favor of Mr. Kranz will please say 'Aye.'" The room rang with the affirmative response.

"Those who are opposed to Mr. Kranz will signify their objections by saying 'No.'"

For a moment there was a thick silence. The Chairman quickly suggested that tellers be named. "No, no," shouted the New Yorkers. This "No" was against Secretary Kranz. "You are too late, gentlemen," rejoined Mr. Walker.

This stung Mr. McCarty. He shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, these proceedings are thoroughly highhanded and utterly devoid of legality. This room is filled with men, and it is not unlikely that many of them are not stockholders. These standing votes are illegal. I say it is a c[illegible] of brutal outlawry."

Mr. Walker remained silent for a moment, then arose slowly and in a tone that betrayed suppressed anger said: "I am sorry that I cannot agree with my distinguished confrere from New York. His objections will go on record, and if he wishes redress he may seek it, but his objections and protests are now overruled. Mr. Barber, (turning to the President of the Diamond Match Company,) you may read your report."

President Barber's Report.

Mr. Barber read slowly. After a short in-

troduction, he said that when it was remembered that 70,000,000 people in this country use matches, the amount earned by the company looked small. He then told of amicable relations with customers, and the admirable condition of the factories at home and abroad. The company had reduced its bills payable from $856,666.95 in August to less than $300,000 at the present time.

"We have in the Ontonagole River 125,000 feet of pine in shape of logs. We think we have an available asset in these logs of about $1,250,000, which will be turned into money as rapidly as the Directors may deem best. We have overtures for the purchase of these logs which cannot be acted on by the incoming board.

"Notwithstanding the mishaps that the company has had in the last year it has been able to pay its usual 10 per cent. cash dividend, and in my opinion will continue to do so out of its earnings."

The Annual Statement.

Mr. Walker then submitted the annual statement, which is as follows:

ASSETS.

Real estate, factories, machinery, tools, teams, furniture, fixtures, &c.	$7,744,516.74
Matches	488,466.03
Lumber	697,787.91
Pine stumpage	395,488.50
Logs	1,276,401.72
Miscellaneous merchandise and raw material	241,537.04
Miscellaneous investments	102,500.00
W. H. & J. H. Moore	798,767.17
Accounts receivable, (including insurance)	631,190.31
Bills receivable	23,689.87
Cash	152,392.98
Total	$12,552,738.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$11,000,000.00
Accounts payable	308,385.66
Bills payable	345,000.00
Surplus and profit	899,352.61
Total	$12,552,738.27

SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Balance Jan. 1, 1896	$907,040.00	
Less Ontonagon fire loss	134,129.21—	$772,910.79
Earnings for 1896	$1,226,441.82	
Less dividends paid 1896	1,100,000.00—	126,441.82
Balance Dec. 31, 1896		$899,352.61

Moore's Debt an Asset.

The putting of the Moore debt of $798,767.17 in the assets created consternation. Some one in the rear of the room shouted: "I move that the report be accepted."

This appeared to be Mr. McCarty's opportunity. He jumped to his feet, and, glaring at Mr. Barber, asked:

"What is the Moore asset?"

"There is a motion before the house," interposed the Chairman.

"Is it seconded?" Several seconded the motion.

"Mr. Chairman," cried McCarty, "I want to know what this Moore asset of nearly $1,000,000 means."

"Well, if you must know, that item represents the indebtedness of the Moores to the company."

"Oh, indeed! Now, (turning to Mr. Barber,) tell me, did the Moores write you a letter requesting your permission to use the funds of the company with which to purchase Diamond Match on margins?"

The President did not reply.

Mr. McCarty then asked: "Do you decline to answer for fear of incriminating yourself?"

Chairman Walker said: "The gentleman is out of order. There is a question before the house."

A man jumped upon a chair, and, saying he was a stockholder, demanded to know what had been done with the company's money.

Mr. Walker looked at him in a fatherly way and said: "I believe I recognize the voice of Mr. Louis Lombard of New York. He is the benevolent gentleman who wished to secure all stockholders against loss, provided they were willing to part with their holdings at a certain price."

"Will Mr. Barber answer my question?" reported McCarty.

The Chairman—Your question is out of order and impertinent."

The report was then accepted. The dissenting voices came from the New York corner.

Election of Directors.

Mr. Braid nominated for Directors O. C. Barber, J. K. Robinson, George T. Smith, George H. Webster, and Clarence Buckingham. This selection was immediately seconded by several members of the Stock Exchange.

One of the New Yorkers thereupon placed these gentlemen in nomination: J. H. Waggoner, George Erbelding, H. D. Estabrook, W. N. Keep, and J. G. Baldwin. Several votes were taken, but nothing decisive was accomplished. The meeting then adjourned until 12:45. At 2 o'clock another ballot was taken, which resulted in the election of Messrs. Barber, Robinson, Smith, Webster, and Buckingham.

Following the election of Directors these officers were chosen: President, O. C. Barber; Vice President, George H. Webster; Second Vice President, J. K. Hopkins; General Manager, William M. Graves; Treasurer, J. K. Robinson; Secretary, H. C. Kranz.

The total number of votes was 110,000. Of these the ticket elected got 98,140.

DR. JOHN S. WHITE'S BIRTHDAY.

The Head Master of Berkeley School Receives a Medal from Admirers.

A gold medal was presented to Dr. John S. White, head master of Berkeley School, in West Forty-fourth Street, by a number of his friends and admirers upon his fiftieth birthday last night. Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, Dr. White's classmate at Harvard, was expected to make the presentation speech, but was kept away by official duties, and Walter S. Logan acted in his stead. He spoke of Dr. White as "the man we delight to honor to-night, who fought his country's battles and was honorably discharged from the army a year before he was old enough to enlist, and now at fifty can hardly be distinguished from one of his senior class; a man in the highest of all professions and one of the greatest in that profession."

The medal, made by A. V. Scharff of Vienna, has on one side a likeness of Dr. White, and on the reverse a picture of the school.

The Presentation Committee were Walter S. Logan, Chairman; Gen. Horace Porter, John T. Denney, Controller Fitch, the Rev. Dr. E. A. Hoffman, Commissioner Robert Maclay, T. C. Crawford, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Nathaniel S. Smith, Jacob Wendell, Jr., Daniel G. Thompson, Moses Merrill, Norman W. Harris, Graham Lusk, N. Wetmore Halsey, Daniel C. Gilman, the Rev. Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Andrew Carnegie, A. H. Hepburn, James Whitely, Andrew J. C. Foye, George F. Kunz, William T. Reed, S. Oettinger, Charlton M. Lewis, Eben D. Jordan, James McKeen, R. B. Symington, and the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs.

To Re-establish "Daily Calls."

The New York Mercantile Exchange has practically decided to re-establish the system of "daily calls." A special meeting was held yesterday for a discussion of this subject, in response to a petition from many members for such action. It was claimed at the meeting that a "daily call" for eggs and other products would greatly facilitate business. The "call" system was abandoned a little more than a year ago because members then believed it was a means of unduly manipulating prices. Since then they have found that fluctuations and manipulations go on the same as ever, while the lack of the "call" retards business on the floor. A resolution was passed asking the Executive Committee to restore the system. Final action is to be taken to-day.

Quarrel over a Body.

Police Justice Ingram of Long Island City was asked yesterday to order the surrender of the body of Samuel Furman, who died Tuesday, to Samuel Furman, Jr. Mr. Furman died at the house of his step-daughter, Mrs. McKay, at 457 Flushing Avenue, and she made all arrangements for the funeral, which was set for to-day. The Police Justice has summoned Mr. Furman's relatives, and will decide the matter to-day.

Dr. Whitehead Not Found.

The authorities of this city and the surrounding region have been looking for John Murphy, better known as Dr. Whitehead, the insane Irish political prisoner, who escaped from the Amityville (L. I.) Infirmary Tuesday, but have not found him. He has not visited his relatives or friends, and no trace of him has been found.

SALE OF DR. WEBB'S HORSES

MATCHLESS OF LONDESBORO KNOCKED DOWN FOR $12,000.

Walter L. Clark of the Glendower Stock Farm Secured the Famous Stallion—Prices Generally Good.

A notable sale of horses was held yesterday at the New American Horse Exchange, Fiftieth Street and Broadway. The sale was that of Dr. W. Seward Webb's hackney, French coach, Morgan, and other native trotting bred harness horses, brood mares, stallions, &c. Dr. Webb has for years conducted experiments in horse-breeding at Shelburne Farms, Vermont, having for his object not only the production of high-class horses for his own use, but also the improvement of horse-breeding. This sale is not to be regarded as a dispersal of the Shelburne Farms stock, for, while the king of the stud, the renowned Matchless of Londesboro, and some of the choicest imported hackney mares were sold, yet many animals were retained.

The sale began at 11 o'clock A. M., and the first on the list was Matchless of Londesboro, a dark chestnut stallion, star and four white feet, foaled in 1884, 15.3 hands, sired by Danegelt, 174, by Denmark, 177, by Sir Charles, 768; dam, Lady Lyons, 463. He has taken twenty-one prizes in England and sixteen in America, eight of the latter being championship prizes offered for the class of hackney stallion with three or four of his get. He was imported by Henry Fairfax of Aldee, Va., and from him bought by Dr. Webb for about $16,000. As his sale was first on the list, the attendance was large at the opening, and the bidding was spirited. By leaps and bounds the bids went up until finally he was knocked down for $12,000 to Walter L. Clark of the Glendower Stock Farm, Staten Island.

The following horses sold for $200 and over:

Lady Alice, chestnut mare, $425; H. L. Pierce of Stanstead, Quebec. Gay Lady, chestnut mare, $825; H. F. Pierce. Lady Fife, Chestnut mare, $1,050; Eben D. Jordan of Boston. Danish Girl, chestnut mare, $625; Walter L. Clark. Swedish Girl, chestnut mare, $200; D. J. Herrington. Aurelate, chestnut mare, $250; D. J. Herrington. Nitrate, dark chestnut, $375; Walter L. Clark. Starlight, roan mare, $220; J. W. Chandler. Olga, dark bay mare, $200; George Rickle. Dagmar, bay mare, $650; F. S. Flower. Monte Ray, chestnut stallion, $260; Walter L. Clark. Deception, chestnut stallion, $400; George Rickle. Nightingale, chestnut colt, $200; N. McDonald. Pride of the North, chestnut colt, $200; U. S. G. McGargin of Philadelphia. Lady May, dark chestnut, $280; G. W. Smith of Bridgeport, Conn.

Saracenesco, bay gelding, $260; Gen. Jackson of Nashville, Tenn. Ontario, bay gelding, $420; Gen. Jackson. Doncaster, chestnut gelding, $240; W. N. Wilbur of Philadelphia. Dolly Varden, chestnut filly, $260; W. R. H. Martin. May Blossom, bay filly, $250; Gen. Jackson. Mansfield, chestnut gelding, $600; William P. Burden. Mountain Maid, bay mare, $525; L. W. Wormser. Mountain Boy, chestnut gelding, $420; James A. Burden. Gaiety Girl, chestnut filly, $350; G. W. Smith. Netar, chestnut filly, $200; George Rickle. Mikado, bay gelding, $250; Dr. Marshall. Alma, black filly, $210; G. B. Hulme. Beacon, dark chestnut colt, $250; Henry Fairfax. Brandon, chestnut colt, $385; Dr. T. A. Dennis. Magistrate, bay gelding, $250; Gen. Jackson. Beatrice, chestnut filly, $200; Henry Fairfax. Also the following carriage horses: Stella, gray mare, $275; Purcell Manufacturing Company. Bonfire and Kildare, pair of sixteen-hand geldings, brown and black, $900; L. V. Harkness. Daisy and Bangor, pair of sixteen-hand geldings, chestnut and brown, $675; J. H. Keene. Colchester and Georgia, pair of six-year-old bays, $630; H. T. Pierce of Canada. Ramsay Belle and Hamilton, pair of Canadian-bred, heavy carriage horses, bay, $230; A. McConnell. Gold Dust, golden chestnut, gelding, $250; Eliot Sheppard. Lewiston Girl, brown mare, $310; W. C. Dullis of Philadelphia.

Among the men present at the sale were William C. Whitney, W. K. Vanderbilt, T. Suffern Taller, Louis Wormser, Henry Fairfax, Walter L. Clark, W. H. R. Martin, Frederic Bronson, E. W. Twaddell, Craig Wadsworth, James Galloway, Frank Walker, John Fairfax, E. V. B. Jordan, Dr. McKee, H. G. Cheney, Robert Cheney, Marion Story, E. M. Carrick, P. A. Hart, Col. Delancey Kane, Capt. R. H. Jex-Blake, James Cochrane, Daniel Walton, R. Penn Smith, T. G. Bowne, Reginald Rives, J. J. Van Alen, W. D. de Peyster, and William Lawrence of Boston. The sale was conducted by W. D. Grand.

MR. GOULD'S DOG PROTESTED.

On Exhibition in the New England Kennel Club's Show.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—At the show of the New England Kennel Club to-night, George J. Gould's pointer, Furlough Mike, in Class 57, for dogs of 55 pounds or over, was protested by C. M. Bryant of this city, owner of Duke.

The judges had made up their minds to award Mr. Gould's dog the first prize, but a hearing will be granted Mr. Gould's representative and Mr. Bryant, and Mr. Bryant's dog will get the first prize if the protest is allowed.

Neither Mr. Gould's representative nor Mr. Bryant will make a statement to-night. The protest is generally regretted.

NEW JERSEY BICYCLE BILL.

Another Hearing to be Granted to the Railroads.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—The House Committee on Railroads and Canals gave a preliminary hearing this afternoon on the League of American Wheelmen's bill requiring all the railroads in the State to carry bicycles free as baggage. The passage of the bill was advocated by C. Frank Kireker, Chief Consul of the New Jersey Division of the League; Isaac B. Potter of New York and Herbert W. Knight of Newark.

James B. Allen, representing the Erie Railroad Company, spoke briefly against the bill, and asked for a postponement of the hearing in order that the elaborate arguments presented for the bill might be answered by those who opposed it.

The committee received a telegraphic request from counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to grant him a hearing also, and it was decided to sit again in two weeks.

New York Poodles Win.

Henry G. Trevor of this city, owner of the Meadowmere Kennels at Southampton, L. I., received a telegram from Boston yesterday saying his poodles had won four first prizes and one second in the annual show of the New England Kennel Club. This is a prize apiece for each of the five dogs he had entered. They were, with their prizes just won, champion class, Chloe, first prize; challenge class, Emperor, first prize; open dogs, Malin, first prize; open, bitches, Mirza, first prize; open, bitches, Zip, second prize. Mrs. Grosvenor, the only other New Yorker represented among the poodle dog entries, took third prize for her poodle Lorlis. Malin and Mirza are Mr. Trevor's newest poodles and have never before been exhibited. He will enter them in the Westminster Kennel Club's show in this city during the week of Feb. 22.

Application for a Receivership.

William H. Lefl applied to Justice Truax, in Supreme Court, yesterday for a receivership accounting and distribution of the glove manufacturing firm of E. K. Sheftel & Co. of Gloversville and New York, alleging that he has a quarter interest in the firm, and that the controlling members have violated the agreement and concealed the state of the business. They enter a general denial. Decision was reserved.

Woman Gets $10,000 Verdict.

Margaret Gilchrist of 61 One Hundred and Fifth Street, this city, has secured a verdict of $10,000 from the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Railway Company, before Justice Garretson in Long Island City. She complained that the sudden starting of a car threw her against the curb, and she has had spinal meningitis since. Her husband has been given a verdict of $2,500 for loss of her services.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

Three of the Favorites Won in Yesterday's Contests.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Good weather, a big crowd, and very heavy track marked to-day's sport. Three favorites won, and the public did fairly well.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Van Brunt, 112 pounds, (Scherrer,) even, won by a length; Hano Belle, 102 (T. Burns,) 20 to 1, second by two lengths; Trixie, 105, (Warren,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:35. Pete Kitchen, Mrs. Bradshaw, Paskola, Davezac, and Loyal Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Senator Penrose, 105 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 7 to 5, won by two lengths; Harry B, 96 (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Old Ham, 103, (A. Barrett,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Some Hopes, Sir Erral, Augustina, Jasper, and Double Dummy also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Hardenburg, 97 pounds, (Hirsch,) 3 to 1, won by a length; Dejure, 95, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second by two lengths; Miss Rowett, 110, (C. Reiff,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:35¾. Jim Maddox, May Ashley, Fonschaw, Parson, Bustup, and Theodore H. also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Mamie C., 96 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 15 to 1, won by two lengths; Strathreel, 101, (Combs,) 20 to 1, second by three lengths; Charm, 106, (Gauer,) 2 to 5, third. Time—1:18¾. Full Hand, Henrica, Fern, If, and Glen Echo also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Jamboree, 109 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5, won by half a length; Certain, (J. Hill,) 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Soundmore, 112, (Hinkey,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:51. Harmony, C. C. Rumrill, Text, and Sister Ione also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Rosny, 103 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 8 to 1, won by a length; Parmesan, 98, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second by a length; Ollean, 91, (Payton,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:21. Nanette, D. L., Elkin, Vencedor, and Plutana A. also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

INGLESIDE, Cal., Feb .3.—The racing today resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Satsuma, 110 pounds, (Jones,) 2 to 1, won by two and a half lengths; Two Cheers, 99, (Spencer,) 6 to 1, second by two lengths; Palmerston, 107, (Doggett,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Morven, Contribution, William Pinkerton, Jack Martin, and Brameta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Yemen, 99 pounds, (H. Martin,) 6 to 1, won by two lengths; Caliente, 99, (Jones,) 11 to 5, second by two lengths; Sport McAllister, 102, (Slaughter,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:17. Moylan, Clissie B., Boreas, and Lucille also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs; handicap. Seller, 109 pounds, (Slaughter,) 7 to 1, won by a head; David, 111, (T. McHugh,) 13 to 5, second by six lengths; Wawona, 90, (H. Brown,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:20. Geyser and Lobengula also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong, over four hurdles. Tuxedo, 141 pounds, (Hennessy,) 5½ to 1, won by five lengths; Reddington, 133, (Cochran,) 3 to 5, second by three lengths; Fiji, 150, (Stanford,) 20 to 1, third. Time—2:10. J. O. C., Fleetwood, and Herman also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three and a half furlongs; two-year-olds. Aluminum, 90 pounds, (Slaughter,) 18 to 5, won by two lengths; George Lee, 102, (H. Martin,) 10 to 1, second by one and a half lengths; Queen Blazes, 99, (Jones,) 5 to 2, third. Time not taken. On Gua Nita, Rosa, Fallen Princess, Oleander, Benicia, Royal Prize, and Old Jack also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile; purse. The Bachelor, 107 pounds, (T. Sloan,) 6 to 1, won by three-quarters of a length; Bright Phoebus, 110, (Hennessy,) 1 to 5, second by four lengths; Scimitar, 105, (Spencer,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:46¾. Carrie U., Miss Ruth, Gold Dust, and Mrs. Shade also ran.

Yacht Racing Association Officers.

At the annual meeting of the New York Yacht-Racing Association last evening officers for the ensuing fiscal year were elected, as follows: President—A. J. Prime of the Yonkers Corinthian Club; Vice President—E. Langerfeld of the Hudson River Yacht Club; Secretary—George Parkhill of the Columbia Yacht Club; Treasurer—Robert K. Murray of the New York Athletic Club; Executive Committee—A. F. Adams, Newark Yacht Club; A. C. Longyear, Newark Bay Boat Club; Alexander P. Roe, Jersey City Yacht Club; Dr. E. N. Brandt, Tower Ridge Yacht Club; Joseph Elsworth, Bayonne City Yacht Club. Two clubs were added during the past year.

Sale of Kentucky Trotters.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 3.—Better prices were obtained for trotters at the sales here to-day, the sixty-six head which changed hands bringing $7,872, or an average of $119. The best sales were: J. H. L., 2:08½, black horse, ten years, by Idol Wilkes, dam Hattie Cromwell, by Harrison Chief; W. T. Williamson, Mason, Tenn., $700; Dolly Mac, chestnut mare, fourteen years old, by Harold, dam Laura, by Joe Hooker; S. T. Harbison, Lexington, $350; Sister Red, bay mare, seven years old, by Red Wilkes, dam Sister to Sweetness, by Volunteer; Edward A. Tipton, Butte, Montana, $350; Dulice, bay mare, fourteen years old, by Enfield, dam Alide, by Almont; M. Bowerman, Lexington, $155; Anna Young, brown filly, three years old, by King Nutwood, dam by Florida; Curry & Holden, Marietta, Ohio, $500; Finest O, bay colt, three years old, by Onward, dam by Homer; Peter Duryea, Lexington, $325.

Polo at the Ice Palace Rink.

A lively and interesting game of ice polo was played at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, last evening, between the teams of the Brown University and the Montclair Athletic Club. The final score was 2 to 1 in favor of Brown. The line-up was as follows:

Brown.	Position.	Montclair.
Burrowe	Goal	Williams
Purvear	First rush	M. Hunfeck
Hunt	Second rush	Koehler
Watson	Centre	G. Hunfeck
Chase	Half back	Kennedy
Merriman	Drive	Enerson

Watson was Captain for Brown and Koehler for Montclair. Referee J. E. Reynolds called the first twenty-minute half at 9 o'clock. Two twenty-minute halves were played.

Crack Teams to Play Basket Ball.

One of the features of the New Jersey Athletic Club's carnival of sports, to be held in Madison Square Garden Feb. 13, will be a basket-ball game between the Knickerbocker Athletic Club and the Eastern District Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn. The open events at the carnival are a sixty-yard run, handicap; 220-yard run, handicap, 440-yard run, handicap; 880-yard run, handicap, limit twenty-five yards; one-mile walk, handicap; 880-yard novice, scratch; one-mile run, handicap; pole vault for height, handicap, limit six inches; standing hop, step, and jump, scratch; one-mile bicycle race, handicap, and a one-mile bicycle race, scratch. Entries will close Feb. 6.

A National Bowlers' League.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 3.—There was a meeting of bowlers in the rooms of the Brooklyn team at the Hotel Emory this afternoon to form a national league similar to the baseball league. It was decided to name it the National Bowlers' League. The following temporary officers were elected: Chairman, Karpf of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Secretary, B. J. Mayer, Cincinnati. The following cities will be included: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago, Wheeling, and Newport.

Prize Fighting in Nevada.

CARSON, Nev., Feb. 3.—There appears to be absolutely no foundation for the rumor telegraphed from this city yesterday that the Federal authorities would be asked to stop the proposed Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight. All Federal officers having jurisdiction in this State deny having received any instructions regarding the matter. United States Circuit Judge McKenna of San Francisco, in an interview last evening, said he knew of no law that would warrant Federal interference.

National Lawn Tennis Association.

At a meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association at the Hotel Waldorf last evening, the following officers were elected: President—Dr. James Dwight of Boston; Vice President—J. S. Clark of Philadelphia; Treasurer—V. G. Hall of New York; Secretary—J. T. Whittesy of New Haven. The championship tournament will be held at Newport in August.

VICTOR BURR M'INTOSH'S SUIT.

He Tells Why He Will Bring It Against Messrs. Miner and Brooks.

Last Saturday the American Theatrical Syndicate closed its last company, the Hollands, who are at present appearing under new management at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The syndicate was originally formed by James H. McVicker of Chicago and Henry C. Miner and Joseph Brooks of New York. The death of McVicker, which occurred shortly after the formation of the syndicate, interfered seriously, it is said, with the financial arrangements of the syndicate, and all of its theatrical projects were abandoned with the exception of "Lost, Strayed, or Stolen"—which was recently sold to Max Bleiman and the Hollands.

When the syndicate was formed, a large number of actors were engaged on contracts for contemplated large productions, among the number being Effie Shannon, now of W. H. Crane's Company; Cyril Scott, and Burr McIntosh. Mr. McIntosh, who is suing the syndicate for $25,000, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"For the last five years I have focused my efforts to attain a certain end, namely, to occupy an acknowledged position as a portrayer of big men character parts, Southern and Western. I thought there was a big chance for somebody to take the parts left by Frank Mayo, Louis Aldrich, McKee Rankin, and Frank Chanfrau.

"I had been off the stage for nearly a year before 'Trilby' was produced, because I didn't care to play anything not in the direct lines upon which I was working. I played 'Trilby' for nine months, although not just what I preferred. When Mr. Brooks offered me the part of Daniel Boone Bingley in 'The Governor of Kentucky,' I accepted it, because it was just the manner of part I wished. During the run of the play at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, I received good offers of various kinds from other managers. Mr. Brooks, however, came to me of his own volition and made a proposal on behalf of himself and Mr. Miner, to star me for three years. I had made up my mind never to take such a step until the time should come when I would be under the management of absolutely reputable and responsible managers. Such I thought Messrs. Miner and Brooks to be. Accordingly, on the first day of last February I signed a contract with them for three years. By the terms of it, the first season was to begin some time in last November.

"When I returned from my trip to England with the Yale crew last year I was assured by Mr. Brooks that the play was written and everything all right, but they had not been working on my tour because of the others that were to start first. Week after week I was led to believe that everything was all right. It was not until Oct. 7 that I was told they did not mean to carry out their contract."

"Didn't Mr. Miner offer any compromise?"

"That I can't talk about until the trial."

"When will your trial come up?"

"My lawyer tells me some time in April."

"Won't you compromise?"

"Not this year. I firmly believe a contract is good for something—at least my lawyer tells me mine is."

OFFERS BONDS TO DEPOSITORS.

A Pennsylvania Trust Company in Financial Trouble.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Feb. 3.—The Chester County Guarantee, Trust and Safe Deposit Company is in financial straits, and unless a proposition which has been submitted to the certificate holders and depositors of the company is accepted, it will go into the hands of a receiver.

A considerable amount of the company's funds is locked up in Western mortgages and investments of a like character, and the impossibility of at once realizing upon these securities was discussed at a meeting yesterday of the Directors of the company. It was decided to submit a proposition to the depositors that they accept bonds for their deposits for a certain number of years, and the company to pay 3 per cent. interest on these bonds. By this extension of time the company hopes to be able to pay its liabilities in full. The liabilities of the company are estimated at $600,000, and the nominal assets at $1,000,000. It is expected that the depositors will accept the proposition made by the company, and receive the bonds offered.

At the meeting yesterday, ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington was re-elected President of the company.

Mr. Cammack to Rest.

Addison Cammack, the stock broker, whose office is at 56 Broadway, has decided to sell his seat in the New York Stock Exchange, which he joined March 19, 1875. Since 1865 Mr. Cammack, who was for many years an active speculator and bear trader, has seldom visited the Exchange. He has attained the patriarchal age, and proposes to rest. He has a home at 46 West Fifty-seventh Street and at Tuxedo Park. Mr. Cammack is a Kentuckian. When he came to this city after the war he had less than $10,000. He is now a millionaire. In his stock operations he was associated with Charles J. Osborne, Charles J. Woerishoeffer, and William H. Vanderbilt.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 3.—Reiley & McLaren's stone dressing works were burned to-day. Loss $12,000.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 3.—The residence of Capt. Jacob Higbee was burned to-day. Loss $3,000.

PLEASUREVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—Fire this morning destroyed the Deposit Bank Building and adjoining property. Loss, $25,000.

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., Feb. 3.—The buildings on the Livermore estate were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $4,500.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 3.—The cold storage building owned by A. C. and J. B. Balch burned last evening. Loss $25,000.

NEWPORT, Vt., Feb. 3.—Fire last night destroyed the store of F. L. Hildreth and J. H. Whipple & Sons' carriage and paint shop. Loss, 10,000.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The apartment block, corner of Dorchester Avenue and Lonsdale Street, Ashmont, owned by Charles Grosse, was damaged $5,000 by fire and water this morning, and occupants lost about $2,500.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Fire occurred this morning destroying a two-story brick dwelling owned by B. L. Fagan, real estate dealer, and a dwelling and grocery store belonging to F. P. Newbauer. Loss 6,000.

AMSTERDAM, N.Y., Feb. 3.—Fire to-day gutted the Arnold Block, on East Main Street, and damaged the Parr Block and the Yund Block. Loss $75,000, falling on Joseph F. Donnelly, druggist; Michael McNamara, liquor dealer; Metropolitan Insurance Company; Robert J. Sanson, lawyer; the owners of the buildings, and the occupants of several flats.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Feb. 3.—The Scott-Auerbach Building, one of the largest business blocks in the city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $300,000; insurance, $125,000. The lower floor was occupied by J. M. Scott & Co., wholesale hardware dealers; Joslin & Park, jewelers, and Galloway, Hoock & Co., glassware. The second and third stories were occupied by offices.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—12:15 A. M.—No. 43 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, R. F. Raynor & Co., bicycles; loss, $500.

—4:30 A. M.—No. 82 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, flat of Helen Jewell; loss, $2,000.

—5:30 A. M.—No. 68 Bayard Street, Abraham Goldmann, tailor; loss, $300.

—8:25 A. M.—No. 150 William Street, Barnum & Co., envelopes; damage trifling.

—8:30 A. M.—No. 247 Mulberry Street, tenement; loss, $5.

—11 A. M.—No. 315 West Twenty-second Street; no damage.

—1:20 P. M.—No. 183 Elm Street, Antonio Lambutto, dwelling; no damage.

—2:30 P. M.—No. 239 East Ninety-third Street, cellar; no damage.

3:50 P. M.—No. 99 Murray Street, Friedberg's Chair Factory; damage, $3,500.

—6:25 P. M.—No. 320 East Eighteenth Street, Ellen Lee; damage trifling.

—7:15 P. M.—No. 123 Ludlow Street, Max Bierman; damage trifling.

—8:15 P. M.—No. 241 East Sixtieth Street, John Robinson; damage trifling.

—8:25 P. M.—No. 1,293 Third Avenue, S. A. Flatto; damage trifling.

—8:45 P. M.—No. 190 Mulberry Street, Genoa Morri; damage, $50.

—9:25 P. M.—No. 456 West Twenty-seventh Street, Joseph Corbett; damage trifling.

—10:50 P. M.—106 West Forty-sixth Street; tenement; Mrs. M. S. Ryan; damage trifling.

A FIGHT WITH A WILDCAT

ADVENTURE OF JOHN MULHARE IN THE CATSKILLS.

May Die of the Injuries He Received in His Fierce Combat—Killed the Cat with His Hunting Knife.

PHOENICIA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—John Mulhare of this place is in bed suffering from injuries he received in a fight with a wildcat. After a fierce struggle he managed to kill the beast, but not until his clothes had been torn in shreds and he had been lacerated terribly by the sharp claws of the animal. Wildcats have been more numerous in the Catskill Mountains this year than in a number of years past, and they have been more than usually brave, attacking travelers and hunters at frequent intervals.

It was last Saturday that Mulhare, who is a well-known guide and hunter of the Catskills, started out from his home, in the little hamlet of Chichesters, about two miles distant from this village, for the avowed purpose of visiting his traps, which were set within a radius of five or six miles from his home.

Trudging along through the dense forest, through the light snow, which, filtering through the leaf-stripped branches of the trees during the snow-storm of the night before, had made a snow-white carpet on the ground, he soon reached his first traps, and was disappointed to find no game entangled in the toils. On he trudged again, the chill wind that whistled through the trees causing him to shiver with the cold and to button his rough old hunting jacket closer and thrust his mittened hands further into his pockets.

Night Setting In.

The shadows began to deepen in the woods. It was nearing twilight. The woods were very still. No sound of animal life could be heard. The sun was setting just as Mulhare emerged from the now almost dark woods into a little clearing, and its last rays flooded the white waste of mountain landscape with a sudden glory as it gracefully dipped from sight behind a towering mountain peak.

The hunter again plunged into the woods. Darker and darker grew the shadows; the night was fast coming. Hurriedly making his way through the forest, the hunter finally came to his last traps, and was pleased to find that he had been fortunate enough to secure three rabbits. These he disentangled from the traps and tying their hind legs together with a piece of string he strung the rabbits on a stick which he cut from a tree nearby, so that they might the easier be carried home with him. Then, setting the traps again, he began to retrace his steps homeward.

In his haste, he tripped over a tough root which crossed the path, and he measured his full length on the ground.

His foot was caught in the root in such a manner when he fell, that his ankle was badly sprained, and upon trying to rise from his recumbent position he found, to his dismay, he was unable to get up. By dint of hard work and with a great deal of pain, he at last managed to crawl from the thicket into a somewhat open spot in the woods, when he leaned up against the trunk of a fallen oak tree that was near him. He was very faint.

Seizing some snow in his hands, he rubbed it on his face in the hope that the cold application would cause his blood to circulate more freely and rapidly, and that in that way he would be kept from fainting. His ankle pained him terribly, and he thought that his agony was near unbearable. Soon he began to rally and feel much better, and he decided that he would again make an effort to rise.

The Cat's First Scream.

Just then he heard a hoarse scream, similar to the agonized cry of a little child. Mulhare knew it was the cry of a wildcat. Many times he had heard that cry before, but never at such close quarters.

Mulhare shivered with fright. Alone in the forest, several miles from the nearest human habitation, he well knew that his cries for assistance would not be likely to be heard; but, nevertheless, such was his plight as he was armed with only his hunting knife and was unable to rise to his feet or escape, that he shrieked for help several times.

Again a mournful, snarlish cry was heard echoing through the wood, the animal apparently having advanced nearer to him than when its cry had been heard before.

In the deep gloom the hunter could see nothing. He shrank back against the tree in great affright, and at almost the same instant a large, tawny-colored animal leaped at him from behind.

The single snarl of rage that the beast uttered was the hunter's only warning of its close proximity, and he had barely time to duck his head, when the huge body of the wildcat shot over his form with as much force as if it had been thrown from a catapult.

In a moment Mulhare had drawn his knife, and just in time, too, for the wildcat, wild with rage, had turned on him. Straight at the unfortunate man flew the cat, striking him on the shoulder with its sharp claws, the impact of the animal stretching the man at full length on the snowy ground.

The Hunter Horror-Stricken.

Mulhare shrieked with horror. He thought he would be killed instantly. He managed to aim a blow at the animal with his hunting knife, but succeeded only in piercing the neck of the cat slightly.

Again and again did the desperate man deal the cat furious blows with his knife. The blood flowed freely from wounds on both the man and beast. Still the fight went on. Mulhare was almost blinded by the blood which coursed down his cheeks from the wounds in his head, and which dripped over his eyelashes.

Suddenly both man and beast rolled over sideways on the ground. In an instant the hunter was on top of the huge and ferocious cat. This was his opportunity and he seized it without the loss of a second. He plunged his knife in the animal's vitals; the warm life blood gushed forth, and with a piercing cry the cat essayed to rise, in its struggles throwing the hunter off its body.

Death of the Cat.

Then the animal leaped high into the air, and when it fell to the ground it was lifeless.

Had the struggle lasted a minute longer it is probable Mulhare would have been killed himself. As it was he was utterly exhausted and almost frozen to death before he was found by his brother, who, becoming alarmed at his absence, started out to search for him. When he was found he was insensible.

After he was taken to his home he was put to bed and his wounds were dressed by the doctor, who was brought five miles for the purpose. The physician says he has great hopes of the man's living, although he thinks he in all probability will be disfigured for life. The cat's skin will bring, it is thought, not over $8, as it is pretty well cut up. There are sixteen stab wounds in it.

Meeting of the Loyal Legion.

The meeting of the State Commandery Loyal Legion was held at Delmonico's last evening. The paper of the evening was by Major Gen. Adelbert Ames. He gave a detailed account of the engagement Jan. 15, 1865, which resulted in the fall of Fort Fisher. A committee of three presented the following names of delegates and alternates to the quadrennial congress of the order, to be held at Detroit April 14: Gen. Horace Porter, Paymaster A. Noel Blakeman, Major Gen. George H. Sharp, as delegates, and Gen. Henry B. Burnett, Paymaster George De Forest Burton, and Major Thomas B. Odell as alternates. They were unanimously chosen. An amendment to the by-laws relative to collateral membership was adopted: That an original member may not be permitted to nominate a junior son in preference to another or minor son.

Incendiary Fire in a Hallway.

Fire was discovered early yesterday morning in the first floor hall of Rudolph Muller's flat building, at 443 East Fifty-eighth Street. The carpet was soaked with kerosene and was burning in two places. The police are investigating.

AT THE HOTELS.

—James Banigan

CHAPMAN IS EXONERATED

POLICE BOARD DISMISSES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

Commissioners Sustain His Action in Raiding the Seeley Dinner—Col. James Declares He Exceeded Police Authority.

The Police Commissioners decided yesterday at the board meeting that Capt. Chapman was justified in forcing his way into Sherry's on Dec. 20 last while the dinner given by Herbert Barnum Seeley in honor of his brother, Clinton Seeley, was in progress, and dismissed by unanimous vote the charges preferred against him.

Prior to the meeting of the board Col. E. C. James, counsel for Mr. Seeley, and W. F. S. Hart, who represented Capt. Chapman, presented briefs. Mr. Hart's brief was very short. He cited the rule which instructs the police "to observe and inspect places of business having excise or other licenses," and asked that the charges be dismissed and his client commended for the faithful performance of his duty. Col. James's brief held that the Police Captain had acted without justification and that, no matter what violation of law he might have discovered, it would not have justified an intrusion on the liberty and privacy that are the rights of every citizen.

The brief says, among other things:

"As I understand the case, Capt. Chapman's defense is founded solely upon the general power conferred upon the police force by Section 282 of the Consolidation act. That section, in terms, authorizes the members of the police force to 'prevent crime,' to 'detect and arrest offenders,' to 'carefully observe and inspect' (among others) 'places of business having excise or other licenses to carry on any business;' to 'repress and restrain all unlawful or disorderly conduct or practices therein;' to 'enforce and prevent the violation of all laws and ordinances in force in said city,' &c.

Legal Powers of the Police.

"But these general provisions do not change or subvert the common law, or the other provisions of the Consolidation act, which protect private apartments from invasion and citizens from arrest, without warrants. They certainly do not give the police the right forcibly to enter, without warrant or invitation, the private rooms, or the rooms for the time being in private occupation, of the guests of a hotel, any more than of a family in a dwelling house. They must be construed with reference to those rights of privacy which are fundamental in our law, and to those other provisions of the Consolidation act and of other statutes which regulate and limit the exercise of these general powers. Otherwise, private rooms, both in hotels and dwellings, may be entered by the police at any hour of the day or night, without warrant, upon the suspicion of wrong-doing or upon mistake of a malicious rumor, and the citizens so insulted and abused would have no redress.

"Section 282 says that the police may arrest 'with or without warrant.' But this must mean 'with' warrant, when the law requires a warrant and 'without' warrant when the law does not require a warrant, otherwise the word 'with' in the statute would have no meaning, and 'without' would cover every case. If Section 282 gave the right to any policeman at any time without warrant, or even without complaint, to enter any such place, why the carefully limited power conferred by another section with express provisions for a written report and a written authorization?

"The specific information which Capt. Chapman alleges he acted upon was not in writing, and was not sworn to, and was not given by a person who was even known to him. It was the mere say statement of a stranger. Now, where did he get the right to dispense with the written complaint and the written authorization from the Chief of Police required by that section and forcibly enter Mr. Sherry's house and forcibly intrude himself and his wardmen into the private rooms of his guests?

Protection for Social Gatherings.

"I have thus briefly sketched the legal argument which appears to me to establish the charge of wrongful entry against Capt. Chapman. As to his conduct after he entered, in forcing his way into the dressing room and berating and insulting the defenseless women he found there until one of them was interested, and then apologizing to Mr. Seeley and his guests at the dining table and expressing his approval and his regret that he could not remain for the rest of the entertainment, it is unnecessary for me to say anything. The facts speak for themselves.

"If Capt. Chapman's conduct in this case can be justified then every church fair or festival, where refreshments are sold on the premises, if it be held where there is a Raines law license, may be raided by the police for alleged violation of the lottery laws; every private dinner party followed by cards or other games of chance may be raided by the police for alleged violation of the gaming laws; every ball, concert, or supper to which ladies go in fashionable evening attire may be raided by the police for alleged violation of the laws against exposure of the person.

"In such cases, according to this new interpretation of Section 282 of the Consolidation act, now claimed by defendant's counsel, no affidavit or warrant would be required. Even the motive of the informant would not be asked. It would be of no consequence whether the story was inspired by malice or business rivalry, or anxiety to preserve the morals of the ladies and gentlemen attending the fair, dinner, or ball. All that will be necessary will be the story of the unknown talebearer.

Russian Police Methods Threatened.

"If such intrusions by the police are to receive the approval of your honorable board, we may soon be subjected to such a surveillance as will rival the police of the Czar. If private rooms or private parties in the hotels, or cafés, or clubs can be invaded, it will be but a little time before private houses will be raided under similar pretexts. Once break down the barriers which law or custom has set to protect the liberty and privacy of the citizen, and liberty and privacy will soon be things of the past.

"It matters not that, upon such an unwarranted intrusion into a private gathering, a Police Captain discovers something sensational, improper, or even criminal. The right to enter without warrant is not to be determined by the chance result. If, on the occasion in question, Capt. Chapman would not have been justified in his entry, had he found everything strictly proper, he cannot be justified because he found that which he at first regarded as improper. In either case he had no right or business to be there. The private social gatherings of our citizens cannot be made the target of policemen's mistakes; or a chance result the justification for an unwarranted trespass.

"But so far as the charges made by Chief Conlin against Capt. Chapman are concerned it is immaterial whether the accused gentlemen are innocent or guilty of the matters alleged. Their guilt of some misdemeanor can no more justify his raid than their innocence can make him guilty. The one has no relation to the other. The responsibility rests on your honorable board to decide whether a police captain can, without affidavit or warrant, but merely upon the hearsay statement that some misdemeanor is there enacting invade the private rooms of a gentleman or lady in a hotel, or of a party of gentlemen or ladies, and berate them with accusations of improper conduct.

"The consequences of an unwise or honest erroneous decision of this question will be more full of injustice and evil to the citizens of New York than the discovery and punishment of all their festive antics, or social peccadilloes, can be of good. It may be that Capt. Chapman acted from a mistaken sense of duty. It may be that he was prompted by entirely good motives. It is not my purpose or the desire of those whom I represent to do him any injustice. This case gets its importance solely from the fact that rights of privacy heretofore cherished and deemed inviolate have been outraged without legal process, and in disregard of statutory safeguards."

Commissioner Grant, who tried the Chapman case, was not present at the reading of the briefs. When he appeared later he said he did not want to hear them, as he had made up his mind to vote for a dismissal of the charges.

When Commissioner Andrews referred to the point raised by Col. James, that if the charges were dismissed all barriers to privacy would be removed, Col. Grant responded: "And a good thing, too, to remove barriers from such exhibitions as occurred at the Seeley dinner." Commissioner Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker agreed that Capt. Chapman had acted properly, and Commissioner Roosevelt said he was sorry Capt. Chapman had exchanged photographs with one of the women witnesses in the case, but he added, referring presumably to his action at the dinner: "If he erred at all, he erred on the right side."

NEW LIFE BOATS INSPECTED.

Two Different Kinds Shown on the Trave and Britannic.

The members of the United States Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, who have been sitting in Washington, came to New York Monday, in company with Inspector General Dumont, and inspected two patent life boats, one exhibited on the North German Lloyd steamship Trave, and the other on the White Star Line steamship Britannic.

That on the Trave is the Basswitz life boat, named after its German inventor. It is an unsinking, self-righting, collapsible boat, built of canvas and a material made of compressed reindeer hair. It is 27 feet long, 8 feet beam, and holds 23 persons. The Inspectors seemed very favorably impressed with the boat.

While the Inspectors were aboard the Trave, Capt. Thalenhorst invited them to the bridge, to show them how quickly the boats could be launched. The crew was at work, in various parts of the vessel, when the alarm calling the men to the boats was sounded throughout the ship. Inside of four and a half minutes the boats were swung out ready for lowering into the water.

On the Britannic the Inspectors examined a Berthon boat. This is an English patent collapsible boat of metal and canvas, and was condemned last August by the United States Inspectors. Changes have been made to meet the criticisms then made, bearing principally upon the time taken to open it, and the improved boat was exhibited. The board's decision will be made known later.

INTERESTS OF THE INSANE.

A Proposed Bill Governing the Commitment of Supposed Lunatics.

The Society of Medical Jurisprudence met Tuesday night to receive the report of a special committee appointed to confer with the Neurological and County Medical Societies in reference to legislation relating to the commitment of the insane. The report favored a law which provides that upon the sworn statement of two duly qualified medical examiners in lunacy an insane person may temporarily be confined in a proper institution or be confided to the care of friends.

"No person," says the proposed bill, "shall be held in confinement more than five days unless the time be extended by a court of record. The supposed lunatic shall be notified of his right to employ counsel, and his friends shall be similarly informed. Failing the appearance of counsel, the District Attorney shall take the matter in charge and look out for the interests of the supposed insane person."

There was considerable discussion as to the Constitutionality of the proposed law, but the report was adopted and the bill will be sent to Albany.

Schools for Jersey City.

Mayor Wanser and the Jersey City Board of Education held a conference Monday in relation to school legislation to be asked for. It was decided to ask the Legislature to pass an act enabling the city to erect five new buildings and issue bonds for the cost. One of the new buildings is to replace School No. 1, in York Street. The present school debt is only $200,000, while the school property is valued at $1,200,000.

Bridge Structure Strong Enough.

In connection with the statement that the three experts employed to report on the practicability of running surface and elevated cars over the bridge had decided to favor the proposition, Bridge Superintendent C. C. Martin last night significantly stated that the bridge structure is strong enough to stand the increased strain. Nearly year ago, when the subject was broached, Mr. Martin said the bridge could not stand the strain.

Brooklyn Union League Reception.

The opening of the art exhibition at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, last evening was celebrated by a reception given by the members to their President, William Berri, and Mrs. Berri. Nearly all members in the city and their wives and daughters were present. The reception was followed by dancing.

Membership Certificates Sold.

Ten membership certificates in the Produce Exchange were sold yesterday by Richard V. Harnett. Six brought $185 each and four $200 each. At a sale Jan. 6 a certificate was sold for $235.

"LOU" PAYN'S PATRONAGE.

It Covers a Pay Roll Amounting to $150,000 Annually.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Louis F. Payn, the new State Superintendent of Insurance, said today that he would take his oath of office and file his bond of $25,000 so as to be ready to assume the duties of his new position about a week from to-morrow, when the term of the present Superintendent of Insurance, James F. Pierce, will expire. Mr. Payn says there will be no changes in the department for the present, until after he becomes acquainted with the duties of his office. Mr. Payn will spend a couple of days at the Insurance Department this week with Superintendent Pierce, who will endeavor to familiarize him with the details and management of the office.

The patronage of Mr. Payn's department amounts in salaries and expenses to nearly as much as that of the office of District Attorney Olcott of New York County, or, in other words, upward of $150,000 a year.

The Superintendent gets a salary of $7,000 a year and serves for three years. The first deputy receives a salary of $5,000, the second deputy $4,500, and the third deputy $4,000. The actuary receives a salary of $3,000, the deputy actuary $2,200, the private secretary, and the cashier each $2,500, and sixteen clerks and half a dozen examiners, as well as several stenographers, receive salaries running from $1,000 to $3,000. There are about forty employes in the department, and a good salary is attached to every position.

The only positions in the department that are exempt from competitive civil service examinations are those of the three Deputy Superintendents, the private secretary, the chief actuary, two confidential examiners, and one stenographer.

Robert H. Hunter of Dutchess County undoubtedly will be appointed by Mr. Payn as one of the Deputy Superintendents of Insurance, probably First Deputy.

Talked over Payn's Selection.

Abraham Gruber and William Brookfield met in Mayor Strong's office yesterday, and when they were asked what they thought about the appointment of Louis F. Payn as Insurance Commissioner, Mr. Gruber said:

"I consider the appointment very proper. The Governor has the courage of his convictions."

"I don't know about that," said Mr. Brookfield. "It is in keeping with the policy of personal politics as conducted by the present machine."

"Why, the Mayor has stated that you were the Lou Payn of his administration," said Mr. Gruber.

"Did you hear him say that?" asked Mr. Brookfield.

"Not personally," said Mr. Gruber.

"You should ascertain the facts before you talk," declared Mr. Brookfield. "You did not hear any respectable Republicans protesting against my appointment as Commissioner of Public Works."

"Jake Patterson objected to it," said Mr. Gruber, and Mr. Brookfield smiled but said nothing.

READ PAPERS IN THE SENATE.

Richard Croker and Nathan Straus Visit the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Murphy escorted two well-known New York visitors about the Senate end of the Capitol to-day. Richard Croker and Nathan Straus, stopping in town on their way to Fort Monroe, paid their respects to the junior Senator and then looked at the proceedings from the gallery.

The doings on the floor were not very lively, and while in the Senate gallery Mr. Croker pulled out of his pocket a newspaper and occupied his time with glancing over its pages. Senator Murphy did the same thing. Presently an alarmed doorkeeper, fearful lest the Sergeant at Arms should drop him for allowing a stringent rule of the Senate to be disregarded, stole up to Mr. Croker and informed him that he was infringing the rules by reading in the presence of the Senate. Mr. Murphy smiled and took the hint. The papers were put away and the party left the gallery.

Representative Sulzer joined the party, and all lunched at the Senate restaurant. Mr. Croker and Mr. Straus both said that their appearance here had no political significance, and that they would continue on their way to Fort Monroe in a few hours.

WANT BETTER CAR SERVICE.

The Citizens of Louisville Fighting for Their Rights.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—The efforts of the people of Louisville to force better street-car service was begun Monday in their attempt to get conductors and more modern cars. Many passengers refused to deposit their fares, forcing the motormen to leave the front of the car to collect them.

The movement, though not general, was sufficient to impede traffic. Thousands of buttons were distributed and worn by people who have taken up the fight for street-car reforms.

General Manager Minary said that he believed that it would serve the people best by running cars more frequently than by running them at long intervals, and equipped with two men. At present, from one to five minute lines are operated. Mr. Minary says if two men are required to each car the cars will be operated at twice the interval. He says if passengers refuse to deposit their fares, the motormen will collect them, but there will be no conductors.

ALDERMEN PLEAD NOT GUILTY.

The Indicted Officials of Louisville, Ky., Arraigned.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Aldermen and other city officials recently indicted, with the exception of one, who has not yet returned to the city, were arraigned in the Criminal Court and pleaded not guilty. The cases were set for trial.

A new Grand Jury was organized and further investigation will be made. There is said to be ample opportunity for many more indictments. The men indicted have given bonds, and some of them hope to go free on the ground of defective indictment, but the indictments have been carefully drawn, and the Grand Jury made an effort to see that no loopholes were left. In fact, before the Grand Jury adjourned it had Commonwealth's Attorney Parsons look at all the indictments, that they might be carefully inspected.

REFORM PLANS FOR CUBA

Expected They Will Be Gazetted Feb. 9 —No Date Fixed for Making Them Effective.

DEPENDS ON CUBAN EVENTS.

Spanish Cabinet Discusses for Several Hours the Scheme Prepared by the Premier and the Colonial Minister.

MADBID, Feb. 3.—It is expected the reforms decided upon for Cuba will be gazetted Feb. 9, but the date for their going into effect has not yet been fixed, the time of their becoming effective depending upon the progress of military operations in the island.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent saying that at a meeting of the Cabinet held to-day the Ministers discussed for several hours the scheme of reforms for Cuba prepared by Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Spanish Premier, and Colonial Minister Castellano.

The reforms include much broaded municipal and provincial administrative decentralization than the recently formulated reforms for Puerto Rico.

The principal feature of the plan is the creation of a local assembly styled the Council of Administration, consisting of twenty-one members, part of whom shall be elected by direct limited franchise and part by corporations and commercial interests in a similar manner to that in which the Spanish Senate is elected. The powers of the Governor General are much developed under the scheme, but the Cuban Chamber will be empowered to make a colonial tariff on the condition of always securing a high protection for Spanish imports.

Apart from this concession the Chamber will only have the control of local affairs, the Cortes continuing to vote the budgets and conclude all legislative treaties.

The Cuban representation in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies will remain unaltered.

A dispatch received by a news agency here says the scheme of reforms was finally agreed upon by the Ministers and will be signed by Queen Regent Christina to-morrow. This dispatch, however, gives no details of the reforms proposed.

To Look for Filibusters.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The United States cruiser Vesuvius will leave League Island Navy Yard to-morrow for Hampton Roads, from where she is to proceed to Florida to prevent filibustering vessels reaching Cuba.

HARVARD STUDENTS FINED.

For Shooting Firearms Within the Limits of Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3.—Two more Harvard students were fined $15 each in the District Court this morning for discharging firearms within the city limits of Cambridge. They were Charles Weiner and Ralph Wilson. They both waived the reading of the complaint and were found guilty.

But this is not the only complaint lodged against Harvard students. Several weeks ago, the windows in the old Baptist Church in Cambridge were shot out. The broken panes, which were colored, were replaced, but soon they were found to be smashed again. This time the windows were replaced and wire screen was fastened outside. One night, after about a week had passed without any molestation, revolver shots were heard, and in the morning the windows were again found broken. This sort of thing went on for some time. The officials of the church tried to discover who did the shooting, but for some time were unable to do so. Proctors were sent to every room on the side of Harvard Street, opposite the church, and finally the men were discovered.

It is not known who the students were, but it is understood that they will shortly be arraigned, charged with wantonly and maliciously destroying property. They are said to be "med facs," and the shooting is said to be part of their initiation programme.

WAR ON THE LEAD TRUST.

Product of British Columbia Mines Smelted in Denver in Bond.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 3.—Last night the Globe Smelter shipped 1,000 tons of pig lead through the Denver Custom House in bond to Liverpool. On Jan. 18 the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company shipped 800 tons of pig lead to Liverpool via Galveston, and these shipments have continued daily at the rate of about six carloads a day. To-day the Guggenheims—the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Company—had their ore houses bonded, and will at once join in the movement to Liverpool of large quantities of lead.

Back of the movement is a scheme to break the backbone of the Lead Trust, and millions of dollars are at stake. The trust sought to freeze out the English owners of the great silver and lead mines in British Columbia, by declining to buy the output of the mines, and at the same time advanced the price of lead the world over. The development of the country was delayed until a big syndicate took charge of the mines in the Kootenai and Slogan Districts of British Columbia, and with almost unlimited capital, began the fight.

Favorable railroad rates have been secured, and arrangements have been made so that the ore, as soon as it crosses the American line, is placed in bonded warehouses and is smelted and refined under the eye of customs officials. Transformed into bars of pig lead, it is then shipped to Liverpool, via Galveston. In Liverpool, a market uncontrolled by the Lead Trust is found.

A market for lead shipped under the same conditions has also been found in France, and to-day six carloads of pig lead were shipped from Denver to Havre.

Exchange for Woman's Work.

There is now offered for sale at the rooms of the New York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, a variety of fancy and useful articles at low prices. The embroidered linens and decorated china are especially attractive. Besides these there are tapestries, sofa cushions, toilet sets, &c. The articles for sale at the exchange belong to women who depend upon the sales of their handiwork for a livelihood and for the education of their children.

A NEW ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

It Will Furnish Cheap Fares from Waukegan to Chicago.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Bluff City Electric Railway, to be built from Waukegan to Evanston, there to connect with the Chicago line, promises to be a big thing in the way of furnishing cheap travel for the numerous North Shore towns.

The company promises a thirty-cent single fare from Waukegan to Chicago, thirty-five miles. For this the Northwestern now charges $1.05, although commutation tickets lower this to frequent travelers. The electric line will furnish local service to fifteen growing settlements between and including Waukegan and Evanston, and with its cheap construction, free right of way, through fares, and mail and express service, it is predicted that it will be a paying road from the start. Including the Waukegan local system, the company will build twenty-nine miles of road to Evanston, which, with equipment and power houses, will cost about $500,000.

CYCLE SHOW ARRANGEMENTS.

Grand Central Palace to be Brilliant During the Exhibition.

The facilities for the cycle show in Grand Central Palace are such that the exhibitors will find everything ready for the reception of their goods to-day. This will give the firms plenty of time to arrange for the opening on Saturday evening. The decorations on the several floors will be made on a scale never before attempted in the Palace, and the booths will be made brilliant by the exhibitors.

President Coleman of the National Cycle Board of Trade returned from Chicago yesterday and will personally supervise the final preparations for what is expected to prove the biggest industrial exhibition of cycles and accessories ever promoted.

A desirable alteration has been made in the Lexington Avenue entrance to the Palace, by which four times more visitors can be conveniently handled at that point than formerly. Special elevator service will be afforded the show patrons, so that having the exhibits on four floors will not entail any inconvenience. All the prominent bicycle men in the country will be in attendance.

The annual meeting of the board will take place on Wednesday next, when a new board of officers will be elected.

BULL FIGHTS IN SPAIN.

Increasing Public Interest in Them Attributed to Illiteracy.

A resident of this city, who went to Spain on a business mission last Spring, spent six months in that country, and studied with much interest the characteristics of the people, their occupations and amusements. He was surprised to find that public interest in bull fights is increasing, rather than diminishing, and when he investigated the cause of the continued popularity of that ancient and barbarous sport, he found it, as he is led to believe, in the idleness and illiteracy of a large proportion of the population.

According to the latest census taken by the Spanish Government, the population of that country amounts to about 19,000,000 persons. One-third of that number, or 6,104,470, are set down on the official records as being absolutely unlettered, and 8,727,500 persons are described as having no profession whatever. There are nearly 100,000 avowed mendicants.

Statistics collected by Col. Bowen, the American Consul General at Barcelona, show that during the latest bull-fight season, extending from April 5 to Oct. 20, there were 478 bull fights in Spain, and 1,218 bulls, valued at $300,000, and 5,730 horses, valued at $200,000, were killed. The number of matadores, the principal fighters who kill the bulls, was 23, and they were paid for their services, in all, 1,329,000 pesetas, (about $221,500.) The less renowned matadores received from $300 to $400 for each fight in which they took part, while the most renowned received from $500 to $850.

The famous Guerrita appeared in 68 fights, killed 174 bulls, and received, in all, $51,000. Bombita fought 43 times, killed 112 bulls, and was paid $21,000. Mazzantini was in the ring 29 times, killed 68 bulls, and made $21,700. Consul Bowen says: "It cannot be truthfully said that the interest in bull fights is diminishing in Spain; on the contrary, it seems even more intense than ever."

To Extend the Harbor Line.

Col. H. M. Robert, President of the Harbor Line Board, acting under instructions from the War Department, will hold a public hearing, probably on Feb. 19, on the question of extending the North River pier head line above Thirty-second Street 200 feet further out into the river. This is the first step toward compliance with the request of the Dock Department, which wishes to build piers up-town suitable for the berthing of large steamships with the expectation that the German lines docking in Hoboken may transfer the business of their passenger express steamers to this city.

Closed by the Bank Examiner.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Feb. 3.—The Moscow National Bank was closed Monday by Bank Examiner Eugene L. Wilson of Ellensburg, acting under the orders of Controller Eckels. The last published report of the bank's condition at the close of business Dec. 17 included the following items: Cash on hand and in banks, $22,604.71; loans and discounts, $122,549.68; deposits subject to checks, $37,463; time certificates of deposit, $67,614.37. R. C. Brown is President and C. M. Bruno Cashier.

Failure of a Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 3.—The Merker Pocketbook and Fancy Leather Goods Company of Fifth Avenue and Adams Street made an assignment to-day to Henry Straffheim. The assets are $16,000 and liabilities $12,000.

Sectarianism a Hindrance.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

This very sectarianism of Protestantism is one of the most formidable obstacles to Protestant efforts to do good, for sectarianism is essentially a hindrance to anything like breadth of organization.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises..7:06|Sun sets..5:20|Moon sets..8:38

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..9:13	Gov. Is'd..9:44	H. Gate..11:33
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..9:43	Gov. Is'd..10:18	H. Gate..12:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Gallileo, Pernam'ca	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Adirondack, Jam'ca	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Athos, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Arkadia, Puerto R.	2:00 P. M.	.....
Morgan City, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Rio Gr'de, Brunsw'k	.....	3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Cha'ston	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Caribbee, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Circassia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Genoa	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kansas City, Sav'nah	.....	3:00 P. M.
Kitty, Aux Cayes	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Louisiana, N. Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Mas'chusetts, London	.....	9:00 A. M.
Nueces, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Ohio, Bermuda	.....	.....
Schiedam, Amsterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Umbria, Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Veendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Campeachy	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) FEB. 4.

Albano, Hamburg, Jan. 20.
Ciudad Condal, Havana, Jan. 30.
Claverhill, Gibraltar, Jan. 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, Jan. 31
Fulda, Genoa, Jan. 22.
Georgian, London, Jan. 21.
Hesperia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 30.
Italia, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Jane Kelsall, Gibraltar, Jan. 16.
Majestic, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Nueces, Galveston, Jan. 27.
Orizaba, Havana, Jan. 30.
Sarmatian, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Schiedam, Amsterdam, Jan. 19.
Thingvalla, Copenhagen, Jan. 19.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Aller, Bremen, Jan. 27.
El Sol, New Orleans, Jan. 31.
Kaffir, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Kansas City, Savannah, Feb. 2.
Lampasas, Galveston, Jan. 30.
Newstead, Shields, Jan. 20.
Tockwith, Shields, Jan. 21.
Weimar, Bremen, Jan. 24.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, Feb. 3.
Ardova, Shields, Jan. 23.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Feb. 3.
Colimba, Gibraltar, Jan. 30.
New York, Southampton, Jan. 30.
Santiago, Nassau, Feb. 2.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Feb. 4.

SUNDAY, FEB. 7.

Jersey City, Swansea, Jan. 23.
La Normandie, Havre, Jan. 30.
Oregon, Gibraltar, Jan. 24.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

Aurania, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
El Norte, New Orleans, Feb. 3.
Orpington, Swansea, Jan. 23.
Saratoga, Havana, Feb. 4.
Venezuela, La Guayra, Feb. 2.
Yucatan, Havana, Feb. 4.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Fontabelle, St. Thomas, Jan. 3.
Furnessia, Glasgow, Jan. 28.
Georgic, Liverpool, Jan. 30.
Pawnee, Gibraltar, Jan. 25.
Westernland, Antwerp, Jan. 30.

Arrived—Feb. 3.

SS Lesseps, (Norw.,) Soendsen, Havre Jan. 11, via Swansea Jan. 15, with mdse to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 P. M.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Baathby, Glasgow Jan. 21, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Mente, Bremen Jan. 21, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:35 P. M., 2d, and anchored on account of thick snowstorm.

SS Kenslington, (Br.,) Bond, Antwerp Jan. 23, with mdse and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 12:56 A. M.

SS Wells City, (Br.,) Savage, Bristol Jan. 17, via Swansea Jan. 19, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M., 2d.

SS Nordkyn, (Norw.,) Boeer, Hamburg Jan. 13, via Weymouth Jan. 19, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Condor, (Br.,) Dexter, Callao Dec. 10, Pisagua 18th, Valparaiso 22d, Talcahuano 24th, Coronel 25th, Punta Arenas 31st, Montevideo Jan. 6, and St. Lucia Jan. 25, with mdse to W. R. Grace & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 A. M., and anchored.

SS Jason, (Br.,) Fraser, Kingston Jan. 20, Black River 21st, Savannah la Mar 23d, Montego Bay and St. Ann's Bay 26th, and Port Maria and Annatto Bay 27th, with mdse and passengers to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

Sailed.

SS Cevic, for Liverpool.
SS Williamsport, for Philadelphia.
SS Guyandotte, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Vigilancia, for Havana, &c.
SS Werkendam, for Rotterdam.
SS Comal, for Galveston.
SS St. Paul, for Southampton.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Buffon, for Rio Janeiro.
SS Britannic, for Liverpool.
SS Friesland, for Antwerp.
SS Elysia, for Mediterranean ports.
SS Pawnee, for Philadelphia.
Bark E. S. Powell, for Charleston.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—SS Karlsruhe, (Ger.,) Capt. Rolsen, from New York Jan. 23 for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Mohawk, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New York Jan. 23 for London, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Roggeveen, from New York Jan. 23 for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Polyphemus, (Br.,) Capt. Goodwin, sld. from Singapore for New York Jan. 29.

SS Burgermeister Petersen, (Ger.,) Capt. Bunger, sld. from Hamburg for New York Jan. 30.

SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New York, sld. from Naples for Alexandria Jan. 21.

SS Foreland, (Br.,) Capt. Chalmers, sld. from Hamburg for New York Feb. 1.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Capt. Dinklage, sld. from Bremerhaven for New York Feb. 1.

SS Havel, (Ger.,) from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, sld. from Shields for New York yesterday.

SS Oscar II., (Norw.,) Capt. Arnesen, from New York Oct. 23, arr. at Yokohama Jan. 29.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, from New York Jan. 17, arr. at Manchester yesterday.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New York, arr. at Rotterdam at 8 P. M. to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, sld. from Rotterdam for New York at 5 P. M. to-day.

SS St. Louis, Capt. Randle, from New York, arr. at Southampton at 1 P. M. to-day.

SS Exeter City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

GOVERNMENT PENITENTIARY.

First Year's Work in the Only Institution of Its Kind in America.

Warden J. W. French of the first and only United States penitentiary, that which was opened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on the abolition of the military prison at that post June 30, 1895, has just made his first annual report to the Attorney General. During the year covered in his report the Warden had 620 prisoners in his charge, only three of whom were females. There was appropriated for the maintenance of the prison for the year $125,000, of which sum an unexpended balance of $33,299.79 was turned back into the Federal Treasury. The average monthly number of convicts was 300. The maximum capacity is 525, and that was the number in confinement at the end of the fiscal year last June.

Of the total number of prisoners, 586 were those on first conviction, but 34 having previously been convicted of any crime. This leads the Warden to argue in favor of making the prison a Federal reformatory for young men and first offenders exclusively, "with a view to the physical, mental, and moral development of its inmates." Warden French says: "Nearly all are committed for a term of five years or less. Subject to humane but strict discipline, educated mentally and morally, and at the same time taught a useful trade and then released in a proper manner and surrounded by proper influences, a large percentage of them would turn to the good, be saved from the bad, and thus a commendable work would be done for humanity." He says "the Federal Government cannot afford to follow in what is best in prison work," and therefore urges the necessity of separation of first offenders from confirmed criminals; their physical, as well as mental and moral, education, and instruction in some useful trade, like bricklaying, plastering, barbering, typewriting, typesetting, or other lines in which no manufactured product would result. This, he believes, would convert many youthful prisoners to a useful and upright manhood.

Believing in Federal advancement in penological methods, Warden French advocates indeterminate sentences with commitments under the maximum sentence as to term of imprisonment, with the privilege of parole and the penalty of a rearrest for violation of parole conditions, and a return to prison at any time during the life of the sentence, as is done in the case of offenders committed to the Elmira Reformatory, in this State. He urges strongly that the Government take an advance step in this direction of reformatory work, which is strongly advocated by most penologists.

Educational work in prison has had to be neglected, and night schools—which were maintained when it was a military institution—have been abandoned because of the insufficiency of the guard, making it dangerous to permit prisoners to pass from the detached buildings to the existing modern building, admirably adapted for school purposes. Until the separate prisons are connected under one roof with the schoolroom, or an excessive number of guards provided for the present buildings, the school cannot be utilized.

When the prison came under control of the Judiciary Department by transfer it was fitted with shops fully equipped with the best of machinery for making boots and shoes, tables, chairs, stools, and other furniture, harness, brooms, brushes, and all kinds of tinware, wagons, ambulances, carriages, &c. The manufacture of these things had to be stopped with the change of control, and the fine machinery has ever since lain idle. Work had, therefore, to be improvised for the prisoners. Stonebreaking, brickmaking, and the cultivation of a 900-acre farm furnished some employment, and mechanical classes in stonecutting, bricklaying, broom, brush, and harness making, and tailoring, were organized to keep other inmates busy. But the humane necessity of work for the prisoners has not been solved any more than it has in other prisons where contract labor has been abolished. To furnish the prisoners with work he recommends that they be utilized to construct an entirely new and modern prison, which is needed, as the existing buildings are old, frail, and poorly suited to their purpose. This can be done, he estimates, on Government lands of 1,000 acres at the south end of the Fort Leavenworth reservation, which would make an ideal site for a penitentiary. A bill authorizing this at an expense of not to exceed $150,000 was passed by the last Congress, but no part of the appropriation was made available for immediate use. Warden French asks that this be done at once, so that the problem of furnishing work for the prisoners may be solved temporarily at least. As to how permanent and steady labor may be furnished them, he makes no suggestion at all.

Interest Payment Promptly Met.

The first business City Treasurer Lucien Knapp of Long Island City did Monday was to draw a check for $29,982.50 in favor of the Queens County Bank for interest and principal on the bonded indebtedness of the city. He was notified Saturday by Mayor Gleason that under a decision of Justice Goodrich, no warrants could be drawn until after the matter had been laid before the Common Council and a resolution passed. If the interest was not paid yesterday Long Island City would have defaulted, and Mr. Knapp said he would assume all responsibility.

Mr. Purroy and His Campaign.

Henry D. Purroy will hold a conference with his friends at the Morton House to night. This conference will devote itself to a consideration of the campaign that Mr. Purroy purposes conducting in this city. He and his friends are endeavoring to secure as strong men as possible in every district, and say that they already have with them some of the best of the old Tammany supporters. Among these is said to be a prominent former Sachem of Tammany.

What constitutes a bargain?

*A bargain is "an advantageous purchase." It isn't simply a cheap price, for a poor thing at a low price is by no means a bargain; quite the contrary, it's dear. A bargain is the purchase of a good article—one that will last a lif

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Introduction of Bills the Principal Business Before Both Houses of the General Assembly.

HEARING ON THE BEER BILLS.

Brewers and Chemists Assert that Adulteration Is Not Profitable—Plans to Carry Out the Governor's Civil Service Ideas.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—In the Senate to-day the Finance Committee was discharged from further consideration of the Brush Telephone bill, and it was sent to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations.

The following bills were passed:

Senator Guy—Providing for the erection of a temporary bridge over the Bronx River at Westchester Avenue, in New York City.

Senator Grady—Fixing the term of office of the Register in New York County at four years.

The following bills were introduced:

Senator Ford—Providing that roundsmen and patrolmen heretofore released or dismissed from the New York City police force shall be placed on the roll of the pension fund.

Senator Ahearn—Requiring savings banks to invest in property within the State, in the discretion of the Superintendent of the State Banking Department.

LIGHTS FOR ELEVATED TRAINS.

A Bill Introduced to Compel Companies to Take Action—Pier Pleasure Grounds Proposed.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The House to-day passed Mr. Austin's bill for a Hall of Records in New York City.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. G. W. Wilson—Regulating the extension of building fronts within stoop lines in Brooklyn, and permitting the erection of booths beneath elevated railroad stairways.

Mr. Finn—For a free bath at the foot of Canal Street, New York City.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing that police Roundsmen of New York City, upon retirement, shall receive a pension of $750 per annum and patrolmen $700.

Mr. Hanna—For the suppression of tuberculosis and other contagious diseases.

Mr. McKeown—For bonds for the establishment of a public park near Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Mr. Austin—Altering the form of the insolvent debtor oath so as to make it state that the petitioner never contemplated becoming insolvent at any time or in any manner.

Mr. Hanna—Providing that the New York State Veterinary Medical Society shall nominate three veterinary surgeons for each agricultural division, from which list the Commissioner of Agriculture shall make selection of such persons as he may need to assist him.

Mr. Finn—To set apart piers at the foot of Barclay and Perry Streets, New York City, for the use of the inhabitants for recreation and health. The piers are to be constructed in two stories, the upper portion being devoted to public pleasure and the lower part to the purpose of trade and commerce.

Mr. Baker—Repealing the law authorizing the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions of Kings County to sentence prisoners to the County Penitentiary for terms for which they might be sentenced to State prison.

Mr. Baker—Providing that if prisoners whose sentences have been commuted shall be convicted of a felony during the time they would have had to serve without such commutation, they shall serve the remainder of such term before commencing a new sentence.

Mr. Lewis—Exempting laundry corporations from taxation on their capital stock.

Mr. Leonard—Providing that street surface and elevated railroads shall properly heat and light their cars, under a penalty of $50 a day for every instance of neglect. The bill also provides that fifty or more residents may make a complaint to the Mayor that such railroads are violating the provisions of this act, and after a proper hearing, a demand shall be made for better service, if it is decided that such is needed. The railroad companies may finally appeal to the Railroad Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.

Mr. Austin—Authorizing the Sheriff of New York County to appoint eleven keepers.

Mr. Hanna—Providing that unless a different rate has been otherwise established, election inspectors, ballot clerks, and poll clerks are entitled to $2 per day, which the Board of Supervisors of a county may raise to $6.

Mr. Schneider—Compelling railroad companies to provide shelter-houses at all transfer points, under penalty of $100 a day for neglect.

THE PURE BEER BILLS.

Brewers and Others Have a Hearing Before the Joint Committee.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 3.—A joint committee of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Public Health gave a hearing this afternoon on the several bills for pure beer. The first to be heard in opposition to the measure was G. Thoman of the New York State Brewers and Maltsters' Association. He said that his association was in favor of any bill which would prohibit the adulteration of beer, and he believed that all honest brewers were in favor of such a measure.

All proposed legislation was upon the assumption that no other cereal than barley could produce proper malt. Rice and barley malt made a better beer than pure barley malt, and there were chemists present who would submit these facts. He said that the brewers desired legislation, but wanted it to go further and make some similar provision for beer brewed in other States and brought into New York State.

Prof. Max Schwarz of the Brewers' Academy undertook to demonstrate to the committee that beer brewed from two-thirds barley malt and one-third rice was superior to the beer made from pure barley malt. In regard to hop substitutes, he said that was out of the question, as there was no possible substitute for hops. Storage for three months would not improve the beer, as fourteen or fifteen days were all that was necessary.

Dr. F. Wyant of New York said that beer made of pure barley malt was too bitter for the tastes of ordinary people, and in order to give the beer a little sweeter taste it had been found necessary to add a little rice. He had never known of a successful substitution for hops.

Henry B. Hathaway of Rochester believed that there would be no absolute standard of the composition of beer, as the same results could not always be obtained from different brewings of the same compositions. He said the cheapest materials for the making of beer were the natural materials, hops and barley. Rye, which it had been found necessary to use, cost five times more than barley. In regard to the branding of beer as "standard" or "inferior" it would work great disaster. It would be impossible to carry out its provisions.

H. B Oberman, ex-President of the Brewers and Maltsters' Association, said it was since the rejection of the pure barley malt beer and the substitution of rye that the American man and woman had become beer drinkers. If this beer bill passed, not one of them would drink the beer to be made under its provisions.

William H. Zeltner of the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company of New York was the first to favor the bill. His company, he said, made beer only from pure hops and barley, and he declared that, despite the statements of the gentlemen who had spoken against the bill, he still believed that glucose and other substitutes were used in the manufacture of beer. He believed that age was the only clarifier of beer. He said he had no objection to the manufacture of beer from substitutes if the people only knew what they were buying. If brewers were obliged to brand their packages and swear to the composition of their beer, it would prove a protection to the people.

Other persons who were present and interested in the discussion were Jacob Ruppert of New York, W. K. Clarkson of the Budweiser Brewing Company, E. G. S. Miller of the Gerhard-Lang Brewing Company of Buffalo, and G. L. Brown of the Long Island Brewing Company.

Chairman Brush of the Senate Committee announced that another joint hearing would be given upon the bill two weeks from next Thursday.

PRISON BILLS APPROVED.

Improvements at Sing Sing—Construction of Highways.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The State Prison Commission to-day approved several bills. One of these gives the Warden of Clinton Prison control of cultivated lands within a distance of ten miles of the prison, in addition to uncultivated lands heretofore controlled by him. Another includes all first-term convicts in State prisons in the parole system, and amends the law to permit Judges to sentence more culprits for indeterminate sentences.

The Senate Finance Committee recently requested the commission to look into the bill appropriating $50,000 for the completion and furnishing of a new messhall, kitchens, &c., at Sing Sing Prison, and to-day the commission voted to approve the bill. The commission instructed Secretary Sherman to draft a bill providing for the building of fifty miles of highways in the country districts, by convicts, under the direction of the State Superintendent of Prisons. An appropriation of $20,000 is carried.

Superintendent Lathrop thinks the question of employment of convicts is practically solved. He has received so many requisitions from State institutions for all sorts of products and in such quantities that he has little doubt about finding work enough for all as soon as the necessary machinery can be put in. Woolen blankets will be one article to be manufactured, and hollowware, furniture, printing, making certain kinds of cloth, and the like for various hospitals and other institutions will furnish employment to all.

NOMINATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Cole, Baker, and Dunn Selected for Railroad Commissioners.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Just after adjournment of the Senate to-day Col. Griffith, private secretary to the Governor, appeared bearing a message from the Governor, but too late for consideration to-day. He admitted that the message contained the nomination of Ashley W. Cole, Frank M. Baker, and George W. Dunn of Binghamton, to be State Railroad Commissioners.

It was rumored that among the nominations was that of Edward W. Drew of New York City to succeed William Purcell of Rochester as a member of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration.

Col. Griffith in denying the report said: "Mr. Drew's application for appointment has been filed here, but so far as I know has never been considered by the Governor."

Mr. Purcell is the Democratic member of the Board and his term expired some time ago. His successor must be a Democrat, according to law. There is another vacancy in the Board of Mediation and Arbitration. County Treasurer Phipps of Queens County, a Republican, resigned as a member of the board when he assumed the duties of his present office on Jan. 1.

CAPITOL COMPLETION.

A Rumor that Commissioner Perry Will Be Permitted to Remain.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—That Capitol Commissioner Isaac G. Perry of Binghamton had resigned was the rumor floating around the Capitol corridors to-day. It was reported that his resignation was brought about by the proposed introduction of a bill abolishing the Capitol Commission and providing for the appointment of a new architect. Col. Griffith, Gov. Black's private secretary, said that he had not heard anything regarding the reported resignation.

It was said to-night that Mr. Perry might be allowed to remain and complete the work in which he has taken so much interest since he was appointed to his present position by Grover Cleveland in 1883.

Gov. Black's bill, under which he proposes to finish the Capitol building by contract during his present term, will soon be ready for introduction into the Legislature. It will abolish the present Capitol Commission and put the entire work in the charge of Superintendent G. W. Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works. The bill will also provide that the Capitol Commissioner shall prepare the plans and specifications for the work which is to be carried on. The present intention of the Republican leaders is to keep Mr. Perry as Capitol Commissioner. This question has not been definitely determined, however.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW.

Republican Leaders Preparing a Bill to Meet Gov. Black's Views.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day appointed a sub-Committee on Civil Service Reform. It consists of Senators Lexow, Krum, and Cantor. That portion of the Governor's message which related to this topic was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In that message, Gov. Black expressed the opinion that "civil service would work better with less starch."

It is expected that this sub-committee will prepare a bill which will be in accord with the Governor's suggestion. The two Republicans on the sub-committee are "machine" men of a pronounced type. Mr. Lexow has been regarded as more nearly the spokesman of ex-Senator Platt than any other man in the Legislature. When Abraham Gruber of New York was here one week ago to-day, he had a protracted conference with Mr. Lexow on the subject of examinations for positions in the civil service, and is said to have unfolded to him in detail his proposed system of "progressive civil service reform."

Senator Krum lives in Schoharie County, and has been for years closely identified with the Platt organization. He has served for several years on the Republican State Committee, and in measures which have been before the Senate since he has been in the Senate, has voted with the machine on all occasions.

This sub-committee will consider the Reinhard bill, which relates to appointments for the District Attorney's office in New York. Word has been brought here that Mr. Olcott has doubts as to the constitutionality of the bill. This once has been ready for passage, and was laid aside. The reason is now given that the Republican leaders cannot agree as to the civil service reform policy of the party.

Republicans from interior counties say that to put New York County officers under civil service rules would be establishing a precedent which would apply to all the other counties. Heretofore county officers have not been in the competitive classes. Many District Attorneys have made appointments under conditions which now exist in New York County. Since the present Constitution went into effect the question is raised if the decision of the Attorney General in reply to Mr. Olcott and the recognition of its solidity by the Legislature, would not apply to all the counties.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee will probably name a sub-committee to act with Messrs. Lexow, Krum, and Guy, and agree upon a policy to be followed by the party.

PRIMARY ELECTION BILL.

Senator Pavey Favors the Kentucky System of Enrollment.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Senate Judiciary Committee to-day appointed a sub-committee to prepare a bill to govern the holding of primary elections. It consists of Senators Lexow, (ex officio,) and Messrs. Pavey and Guy of New York, and Charles Davis of Ulster County.

Several bills have been introduced affecting the question of primary elections. The sub-committee will take charge of these, and, after consideration and possibly public hearings, will report a measure.

Senator Pavey is in favor, he said, of "the Kentucky system."

"This requires," he said to a correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "an enrollment of citizens of all parties. In making this enrollment, two questions would be asked, namely:

"'Do you wish to enroll for the purpose of taking part in the primary elections?'

"'With what party do you wish to affiliate?'

"Whether the applicant for enrollment answered these questions would depend upon himself. If he answered them, he would be enrolled. If not, then his name would not be placed on the list as entitled to participate in the party primaries.

"All this enrollment should be filed with the officials in charge of the election machinery, and lists furnished to the various parties. Then, when the primaries are held, only those could participate who have signified their intention to enroll in the particular party which is holding the primary.

"No provision is made for the strictly independent voter. Only those would be enrolled who wished to affiliate with one of the parties which is recognized under the ballot law.

"Provision would be made for a different basis of organization in different parties. If the Republicans hold their primaries by election districts the names of those entitled to vote at Republican primaries would be furnished by election districts. If the primaries of other parties are held by Assembly districts the names would be furnished on that basis.

"The law should be made a general one, applying to all cities and towns in the State where personal registration for voting is required."

Telephone Rate Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Assemblyman Schneider to-day introduced a bill fixing tolls for the use of telephones as follows: In cities of over 1,000,000 inhabitants, $7 per month for the first telephone and $5 per month for additional ones. In cities of less than 1,000,000, $4 per month for all.

Rates for long-distance telephones: Less than fifty miles 15 cents for the first five minutes and 5 cents for every five minutes thereafter. Over fifty miles, 50 cents for the first five minutes and 15 cents for every subsequent five minutes.

A penalty of $500 is named for violation of this law in any way, one half of which is to go to the County Treasurer and the other to the person furnishing the information.

THE ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Officers Elected by the Convocation Held in Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The following officers were elected at to-day's session of the convocation of Royal Arch Masons of the State: Grand High Priest—John Webb, Jr., Gouverneur; Deputy Grand High Priest—John W. Palmer of Brooklyn; Grand King—John Crane of Rochester; Grand Scribe—J. Harris Ballston of Brooklyn; Grand Secretary—Christopher G. Fox, Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—H. H. Russ, Albany.

In the appointments the Rev. James B. Murray of Moravia was again chosen Chaplain, Alfred A. Guthrie of Albany Captain of Host, George A. Newell of Medina Principal Sojourner, John W. Ferris of New York Royal Arch Captain, Adolph Muehsam of New York Master Third Veil, Joseph A. Sturtevant of Theresa Master Second Veil, Frank T. Gilbert of Buffalo Master First Veil, George McGown of Palmyra Lecturer, and William H. Gladding of Albany Sentinel.

Mrs. Grening Gets a Divorce.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Upon the report of Edward D. O'Brien of New York City, who was appointed referee to hear the evidence in the case, Supreme Court Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry, Essex County, to-day signed a decree granting an absolute divorce on the statutory grounds to Jennie A. Grening of 103 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, from Paul C. Grening, Treasurer of the Paul C. Grening Company, restaurateurs, of 54 West Twenty-third Street, New York City. The decree also gives Mrs. Grening the custody of their three children, Blanch, Carl, and Louis Grening, who are now with their mother, and a large monthly alimony.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senator Thurston Opposes the Allen Resolutions to Interfere with the Union Pacific Foreclosure.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

A Virginia Contested Election Case Settled by the House in Favor of the Democratic Contestee—Provision for Counting the Electoral Vote.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The two resolutions offered last week by Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) looking to impeding, or preventing, the sale of the Union Pacific Railroad property under a judicial decree of foreclosure, were to-day discussed at much length by Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) He argued in opposition of Mr. Allen's contention that the right of the Attorney General to appear for the Government in the foreclosure proceedings was absolutely beyond question.

He showed that, under the law and under various decisions of the Supreme Court, the lien of the Government did not cover the Omaha Railroad bridge and approaches, and only applied to the portion of the Union Pacific Road on which subsidy bonds were issued; and he favored strongly the acceptance of the offer of the syndicate to bid an upset price of $45,000,000 for the Government interest in the road, (including the company's sinking fund,) which would net the Government about $29,000,000; or about 57 per cent. of its claim against the company.

Mr. Thurston was still speaking when the morning hour expired, and the unfinished business—the Nicaragua Canal bill—was laid before the Senate.

Under the rule, the Allen resolutions would have gone to the calendar, but Mr. Allen asked that they remain on the table. It was well understood, he said, that no other business but appropriation bills would be transacted this session. The Bankruptcy bill was in the last stages of consumption, and the Nicaragua Canal bill was about ready to be nailed up and put in its coffin. Mr. Allen's request met with no objection, and the resolutions remain on the Vice President's table.

The Nicaragua Bill.

The consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill was proceeded with.

Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) in charge of the bill, accepted, with some slight modifications, the amendment offered yesterday by Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) providing that no bonds should be guaranteed until after a survey was made and a complete plan was accepted by the President, and that no liability should be assumed by the Government if the cost of the canal should appear to exceed $150,000,000.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) resumed his argument against the bill. He was reminded by Mr. Morgan that the Nicaragua Canal project had been indorsed by several Democratic National Conventions. This fact was brushed aside contemptuously by Mr. Vilas as "an idle expression introduced into a party platform," and he said that a similar indorsement had been put in Republican platforms. Most probably the agents of the company had been working upon the Resolutions Committees of the conventions, but such declarations were utterly without binding force upon anybody.

Five roll calls were had to establish the presence of a quorum, but each time the quorum disappeared as soon as the call was completed, and finally, before Mr. Vilas had completed his speech, the Senate adjourned.

During the day the concurrent resolution for counting the Electoral vote next Wednesday was agreed to, and a bill was passed permitting Major Gen. Alexander M. McCook and Capt. George Schriver, United States Army, to accept medals from the Russian Government.

SWANSON RETAINS HIS SEAT.

The Election Contest from the Fifth Virginia District Decided in Favor of a Democrat.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The discussion of the contested election case of George W. Cornett (Rep.) vs. Claude A. Swanson, (Dem.,) from the Fifth District of Virginia, occupied nearly the whole of to-day's session of the House, and by an overwhelming vote Mr. Swanson's title to the seat was confirmed by the House.

The case came from Committee on Elections No. 3, which reported in favor of Swanson. Three Republicans, half the majority membership, however, recommended that the seat be declared vacant, on the ground that the Walton Election law, under which the election was held, was unconstitutional, and therefore that there was no valid election. This view was advocated by Mr. Thomas, (Rep., Mich.,) and was antagonized by Messrs. Jones (Dem., Va.,) and McCall (Rep., Mass.)

The discussion was enlivened by a short speech from Mr. Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) who resented the remark made by Mr. McCall last week in the consideration of the Yost-Tucker case, that Southern Republicans had been "coddled to their destruction" and that they needed more robust treatment. Mr. Thomas was unable to get a yea and nay vote on the question, only 21 seconding his demand for such a vote, 127 against it.

The Senate amendments to the resolution providing for the printing of 7,000 copies of Agricultural Bulletin No. 33, relating to the cultivation of the cotton plant, were concurred in.

A resolution to print 3,000 copies of the Consular Regulations of 1896 for the use of Congress and for sale to the public, was adopted.

An order was reported from the Committee on Rules, making it in order to offer, as an amendment to the District of Columbia Appropriation bill, a provision to repeal a law authorizing the reopening and readjustment of certain claims against the District for street improvements made more than twenty years ago. This was agreed to. The House adjourned until to-morrow.

The International Bank Project.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. Brosius (Rep., Penn.,) to-day addressed the House Banking and Currency Committee on the bill providing for international banking. He said that the purpose of the measure was to carry into effect the recommendations of the International American Conference of 1889 by the incorporation of an International American Bank. He said: "The people of the United States in common with those of the Central and South American republics feel the importance of increasing commercial intercourse between the different portions of the American continent, and they believe that the development of such intercourse has been retarded by the lack of adequate facilities for exchange between the several countries."

The Anti-Scalping Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Amendments intended to popularize the anti-scalping bill were agreed to by the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce this morning. As amended and as the bill probably will soon be reported to the Senate, the railroad companies will be required within thirty days after the law goes into effect to redeem all legal tickets offered for redemption. This is done to protect those brokers who may have secured tickets by private arrangement with any railroad company. The bill will also be amended so as to require the companies to redeem not only the unused portion of any ticket in the hands of the public, but the whole ticket if it should not be used. It is believed that the bill will be reported at the next meeting of the committee.

The Alaska Gold Field.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day sent to the Senate the geological survey report on the gold deposits in Alaska. It shows the presence of a gold belt three hundred miles in length, which enters the territory near the mouth of Forty Mile Creek and extends westward across the Yukon Valley. It is the opinion of the geologist that it is practicable to prosecute quartz mining throughout the year in this region. Large areas of bituminous coal were also discovered along the river. The report says there can be little dispute as to the boundary line where it crosses the gold belt, as it is cut in two by the 141st meridian.

The Immigration Bill Veto.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Senator Lodge's statement on the floor of the Senate yesterday that the report that President Cleveland would veto the Immigration bill was started for a sinister purpose, and his inference that it was untrue were not authorized by the President. The news of the impending veto was first printed exclusively in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the authority was Senator Palmer of Illinois.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Benjamin F. Shaw, Register of the Land Office at Vancouver, Washington.

Marine Corps—Major Robert W. Huntington, to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Charles F. Williams, to be Major; First Lieut. Harry K. White, to be Captain; Second Lieut. Elisha Theall, to be First Lieutenant.

Congressional Notes.

—The House Committee on Naval Affairs has decided not to consider the "Naval Personnel" bill this session.

—The House Labor Committee yesterday discussed the bill providing for a Department of Labor, but reached no conclusion.

—The President has approved the acts granting pensions to Samuel Holliday, Jacob Brown, and Frederick Lierman; granting increases of pension to Elise Blenker, widow of Gen. Blenker, and Annie Thompson, and for the relief of Priscilla R. Burns.

—The report of Major Gen. Adams, Corps of Engineers, on the survey of the Rahway River, N. J., for a channel eight feet deep and 100 feet wide, from First Island up to Main Street Bridge, places the cost at $108,000. The report says the commerce of the river does not justify the expenditure.

—Mr. Stewart (Rep., Wis.) offered in the House yesterday a bill to better protect the lives and property of persons against mob violence. It makes the municipality wherein the violence is committed liable for damage for the loss of life or property.

—The House Committee on Patents has ordered favorably reported a bill to prevent the fraudulent use of the word "copyright," and to strengthen the law in this direction. It also gives the courts the remedy of injunction as well as penalty in such cases.

—The House Committee on Invalid Pensions yesterday reported favorably the bill pensioning at $12 per month the surviving members and the widows of members of the organization known during the late war as the "East Tennessee Bridge Burners."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices: S. G. Brewer, East Troupsburg; J. S. Baldwin, West Bethany.

FOUR KILLED IN A WRECK.

The Train Prevented from Taking a Side Track by Ice.

ARLINGTON, S. D., Feb. 3.—A wreck occurred on the Northwestern Railway at this point at 9:30 o'clock last evening in which four persons were killed and two were injured slightly. The killed were:

ADDINGTON, R., conductor.
HOSAK, F. L., brakeman.
HARRISON, W. L., Arlington.
LOFTUS, JOHN, of Kismet.

These four were buried in the wreck, and their bodies were so badly burned that it was difficult to identify them.

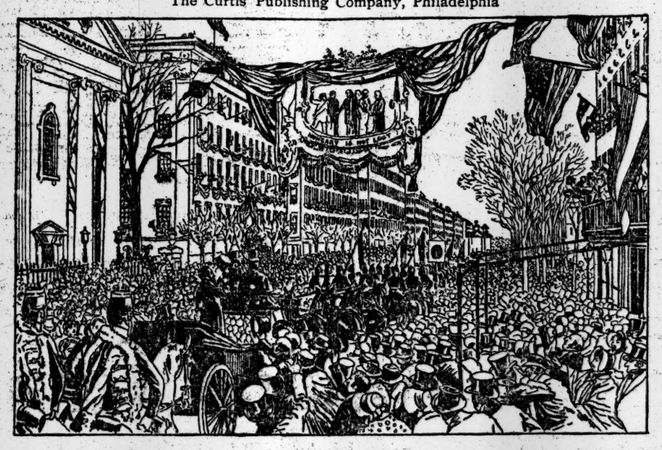
The wreck was caused by a rear-end collision, a light engine running into the train it was following.

George W. Palmer Insane.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—George W. Palmer of Mamaroneck, cousin of Arthur Palmer, was adjudged insane by physicians to-day and was committed by Judge Lent to the Hudson River State Hospital. After Arthur Palmer shot his mother, sister, and brother, George W. Palmer threatened to complete the work of killing the family and was arrested.

West 14th St.
ESTB'd 1807
TRADE MARK
COWPERTHWAIT'S
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

A SPLENDID SPREAD
of bargains always greets you here,
MORRIS CHAIRS,
Antique Oak or Mahogany finish, with plain or figured velvet cushions,
$6.75.
You have never met with such a "High Quality—Low price" combination before.
Save prudently by using our "Long Credit" system.
CASH OR CREDIT
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.
104, 106 and 108 West 14th St.
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av. near Fulton St

When Kossuth Rode Up Broadway
BY PARKE GODWIN
When 500,000 people lined Broadway: on every side was a black mass of human beings, the whole culminating in one scene which stands even to-day as the most marvelous moment of enthusiastic tumult ever witnessed in America. Mr. Godwin saw it all, and graphically portrays the scenes in the February LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. De Thulstrup pictures the one great scene.
One Dollar a Year. Ten Cents a Copy
The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia


WANAMAKER'S FURNITURE

In many sorts of Furniture, February conditions favor the retail buyer. This is very true of Bedroom Furniture which is shown here in great variety. The prices in regular way would be one-half higher. The reductions are legitimate, and result from large purchasing during the dull time.

BEDROOM SUITS
Bird's-eye maple, $26 to $102.
Curly Birch, $32 to $64.
Mahogany, $52 to $295.
Oak, $17.50 to $80.

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES
Toilet Tables, $8 to $58.
Dressing Bureaus, $8.75 to $95.
Chiffoniers, $4 to $38. Others with shaving glasses, $12 to $37.50.

A Furniture specialty—revolving Book Cases. We are selling them in extraordinary numbers. Thirty sorts, in oak, cherry, birch and mahogany. Prices $5.50 to $25. They are extremely cheap.

The following represent new styles, just opened for Spring selling—in advance of the season.

50 styles Library Book Cases, in oak, imitation and solid mahogany, with or without doors; some with ornamented glass tops; some with desks combined. Prices vary from $9.50 to $140.
20 styles Library Tables, fancy and artistic designs, plain, shaped, carved and inlaid tops; some have inlaid sides, a medley of woods. Prices vary from $10 to $140.
20 styles hanging Hall Glasses, shaped French bevel plate mirrors; oak, imitation and solid mahogany. Prices vary from $2 to $22.50.

THE SHOW IN THE NIGHT
A charming attraction and practical test. Brilliant light brings out all the color effects of Evening Dress Stuffs, Paris Costumes, Gloves, Fans, Bonnets. Hundreds enjoy it daily. Why not thousands?

THE WHITE FAIR.
In organizing the special collection of Muslin Underwear last month, we planned far better than we knew. The White Fair has continued its drawing power far beyond our most sanguine expectation. It is an institution.
The regular goods are continued in abundant supply. The low prices are consistently maintained. Lots that break in sizes go down in price. Thus the line of 25c Drawers catches many that were 35c and 50c, and the 25c Petticoats include some that were 50c and 65c.
Third floor, Fourth avenue.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS AND COUCH COVERS
One hundred and fifty pairs of heavy Curtains, including several varieties of attractive styles and good qualities, that we value to-day at $3.50 a pair. Yesterday they were worth $4.75, and in January $5.50. The price is made $3.50 to sell them quick. Spring stock cries for room.
French Tapestry Couch Covers, 50 in. by 120 in., in rich colorings, $3.75 each—very cheap. Also Negus Couch Covers at $1 each, which is only a small per cent. of the original cost.
Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S EVENING DRESS CLOTHING
The sort of Clothing you would expect from a custom tailor, at prices he could not match in cheapness.
An Evening Dress Suit of fine twilled Worsted; coat and vest lined throughout with silk; trousers cut in the very latest style. Coat and vest, $22.50; trousers, $7.50.
VESTS
Of pique, single and double-breasted, $2.50 and $3.
INVERNESS OVERCOATS
Of imported Oxford diagonal, silk lined, $30.
Of black wide wale rough cheviot, lined with Italian cloth, $22.50.
Comparison proves the merit of our Evening Dress Clothing.
Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S TROUSERS
A special feature is a fine assortment of Worsted Trousers at
FIVE DOLLARS
A half more will not buy better quality, style or finish.
Second floor, Ninth street.

CARPETS AND RUGS
No trashy Carpets here at any price—good Carpets, cheap.
Extra super Ingrain at 45c the yd. Same quality as is sold at a half more.
Some Smyrna Rugs at much less than normal prices. 21x45 in., $1.05; 26x54 in., $1.55; 30x60 in., $2.
Third floor.

LINENS
Linen means ALL-LINEN here—no taint of tow or cotton. The sorts of

Linens that any housewife may well be proud of. Big gathering gives us power to cheapen prices.
TABLE LINEN
At 50c a yd.—Loom Damask, 64 in. wide, Full round thread.
At 75c a yd.—Loom Dice, water twist, silver bleached, 66 in. wide. An excellent quality for wear.
Napkins to match, 24x24 in., $2 a doz.
At $1 a yd.—Scotch double Damask, 68 in. wide, full round thread; four desirable patterns.
TABLE CLOTHS
An excellent variety at unmatched prices.
2 x4 yds., $3.00 and $5.00
2 x3 1-2 yds., $4.25 and $4.75
2 1-2x3 yds., $4.50 and $7.00
2 1-2x3 1-2 yds., $5.75 and $7.75
2 1-2x4 yds., $5.50 and $8.00
These prices save you just a half.
Fourth avenue.

WOMEN'S GLOVES
The Women's Gloves, Four-Button Glace, at SIXTY CENTS—
A new lot of them just received. Complete in all sizes and colors.
Tenth street.

NEW BOOKS
Judge our Book Store by the promptness with which new books find their way to the special counter devoted to them. Every one of them, that is worthy, is here the day after publication. A complete stock, modest prices—a combination that makes this a popular Book Store.
February Book News is here. It tells all about books in an intelligent and unbiased way. 5c; 50c a year.

CHAMOIS SKINS
1,500 of them here to sell at
EIGHT CENTS
Each. They are about a foot square—large enough for many uses. Too cheap to be duplicated.

JOHN WANAMAKER
FORMERLY A. T. STEWART & CO.

REED & BARTON,
SILVERSMITHS,
Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

Gluten Soap. Healing, Soothing, Beautifying, Antiseptic.
Patent Office Registry, 1878.
We believe it to be the BEST SOAP IN THE WORLD for all personal uses.
Health Food Co., 61 5th Av., and all Druggists.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Report of Closing the Negotiations for Control of German Holdings of Oregon Navigation Stock.

NEW BIDDER ON UNION PACIFIC.

The Reorganization Committee Will Have a Competitor for the Purchase of the Road—Attorney General Harmon's Views on the Debt Settlement.

The affairs of Union Pacific were interesting to the financial world yesterday because of news received in regard to the closing and perfecting of negotiations with the Berlin committee for the acquisition of the German holdings of Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's stock. The bid at 45 was, it is admitted, in the interest of the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Great Northern in the interest of harmony and economy. Generally speaking it reduces the railroad situation in the Pacific Northwest to business principles, while the higher securities of all concerned in the deal must be advantageously influenced. With the three roads controlling the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, the latter would act as an independent property, with harmonious relations to the three and serving them as a feeder on equal terms. The plan is regarded as arranged because of its logical excellence.

The disposal by the Northern Pacific underwriting syndicate to a European syndicate of 13,000 shares of common and 172,000 shares of preferred Northern Pacific stock was discussed yesterday. There was a disposition to deny that the Deutsche Bank of Berlin was of the purchasing syndicate, and an unwillingness to admit that members of the syndicate were prominent German financiers in America. What securities the $40,000,000 Northern Pacific underwriting syndicate have are sought for and there will be no trouble in disposing of them.

(POSSIBLE COMPETITION. (

The Reorganization Company's Bid May Not Be the Only One.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The statement is made by the Boston News Bureau that "another interest besides the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee will bid for the Union Pacific property at the foreclosure sale, though who this party may be is not yet disclosed.

"There are no indications that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy contemplates any such purchase, nor does the Chicago and Northwestern expect to be a bidder, as it is well satisfied with present traffic arrangements, which it is expected will be continued after the sale.

"The terms of the syndicate subscriptions formed for the reorganization of the Union Pacific are about as follows: The subscribers to the first $10,000,000 syndicate, and who put up money some time ago for reorganization expenses, payment of coupons, &c., are to get back their money with 6 per cent. interest and a bonus of 50 per cent. in new preferred stock.

"The terms of the second subscription, made up for $40,000,000, were that subscribers were to receive new Union Pacific 4 per cent. bonds at par and a bonus of 50 per cent. in stock.

"The recent ratification of the Union Pacific plan, by which the issue of first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds for the new company is to be so cut down as to place $25,000,000 bonds in the treasury of the new company and leave only $75,000,000 outstanding, was designed to strengthen the situation of the new company and give a better position to both the bonds and preferred stock.

"Although the reorganizers of the Union Pacific have 90 per cent. of the first mortgage bonds purchased or on deposit, they had not secured a majority of the sinking fund 8 per cent. bonds at the last meeting of the committee. But we have reason to believe there will be no contest over the proposed reduction of the issue of the sinking fund 8s and the Kansas Pacific consols. Of the latter bonds the committee holds a majority.

"Boston people are the owners of the largest blocks of these bonds, and they recognize that since October, 1895, the position of junior securities and Nebraska bonds has not improved. The sinking fund bonds are secured by land and land notes, which have diminished in value the past fifteen months, and the Kansas Pacific line is still in default on its first mortgage. It has not yet been arranged as to how the United States Treasury sinking fund will be put up at vendue in the foreclosure sale, but about $29,000,000 of net money from the reorganizers will, it is believed, purchase the entire Government interest. The first mortgage bonds will be taken care of under the plan, so that not so much money as appears upon the face of the syndicate subscriptions will be needed for the reorganization."

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S VIEWS.

A Combination of Capitalists Ready to Make an Offer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Attorney General Harmon appeared to-day before the House Committee on Pacific Railways, and expressed at some length his views with reference to the bill to settle the indebtedness of the Pacific Railways to the Government by a commission consisting of three Cabinet officers. Speaking generally, he favored the proposition. He would give the commission full authority to act according to its best judgment, and would not bind it to the acceptance of a certain minimum sum, for beyond that sum it would not be likely to receive bids. On the other hand, the fixing of a maximum sum might handicap the commission because of its failure to receive so large an amount. He deprecated the suggestion of a commission of private citizens, as the personnel of such a commission could not be known in advance to Congress or the considerations which had led to its selection. Moreover, outsiders would demand pay for their services, while the members of the Cabinet would discharge this duty without remuneration and merely as an addition to their daily routine. The country would be better satisfied with a Cabinet commission. Moreover, the Cabinet officers were a part of the Government, and had access, through their subordinates, to all matters in the possession of the Government.

The Attorney General said that he had had interviews with two persons representing a combination of capitalists who were considering the advisability of bidding on the Union Pacific Road. It was when the funding bill was under consideration, and when it was thought it would not pass. These gentlemen were lawyers and presumably represented moneyed men. One of the number was Henry Crawford of Chicago, who frequently represents large syndicates. He was connected with the reorganization of the Southern Road. Mr. Crawford wanted all the literature that had been printed bearing upon the indebtedness of this road. He said the time had come when the Union Pacific would be disposed of, and that some people would like to make inquiries about its purchase. From what the Attorney General said, it was evident that Mr. Crawford purposed paying the Government in bonds accruing at different dates instead of in cash. The Attorney General replied that he would rather take less in spot cash than to "fool with bonds."

The Attorney General was asked if the Government could foreclose on the Central Pacific Road. He replied that the answer to that question involved a difference of mathematics. The counsel for the Central Pacific claimed that it was not in default. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that it is in default to the amount of $7,000,000. The difference arose from the mode of applying the yearly payments under the law.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Draperies and Decorative Novelties now at Bargain Prices.

The future action of the Government in suing the road depends upon this question of default. He thought the road was wrong in its claim, and that the position of the Treasury Department was the correct one. If the Treasury is right, there is a large default in excess of the sinking fund.

The present situation inclined the Attorney General to the belief that there may be two bidders for the Union Pacific and for the Central Pacific also. This is one of the reasons why he has not instituted foreclosure proceedings against the Central Pacific, as he believes that the people who may purchase the Union Pacific might not be ready at once to bid on the Central Pacific, whereas they could do so if the sales occurred at different times.

Representative Hubbard of Missouri stated, when the Attorney General's hearing was finished, that he knew of two parties who would pay the indebtedness of the Union and Central Pacific Roads to the Government and take a second mortgage at 3 per cent.

The committee unanimously agreed to hear these gentlemen, and Mr. Hubbard said they would be present at the meetings of the committee on Monday next.

TONNAGE ALLOTMENTS.

Percentage Fixed by the Ohio Coal Traffic Association.

The details of the allotment of tonnage percentages for the seven roads, members of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association, were practically settled at a meeting of the special committee of the association at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday night. A full agreement was ratified yesterday at a meeting between President W. E. Guerin of the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking Railway, President Stevenson Burke of the Toledo and Ohio Central Railway, and the Executive Committee of the Sandusky Road. This agreement will be passed upon by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association, which will probably be held early next week. The allotments are as follows: Toledo and Ohio Central, 16.40 per cent.; Wheeling and Lake Erie, 13.44 per cent.; Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, 12.97 per cent.; Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, 12 per cent.; Baltimore and Ohio, 10 per cent., and Toledo, Walhonding Valley and Ohio, 4 per cent.

It will be seen that the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking, which maintained its claim for 15 per cent., and for some time stood in the way of a complete agreement, is contented with 12 per cent., but there is a provision by which it is allowed to carry 1½ per cent. additional, so that the amount it asked at the Chicago and Cleveland meetings is reduced but 1½ per cent. It must, however, do so, as the agreement says, "by fair means." This is explained to mean that if it lives up to the letter of the agreement, and still obtains the 1½ per cent. of business in excess of the regular allotment, the loss will be borne pro rata by all the other six lines. The agreement, if adopted by the Executive Committee of the Ohio Coal Traffic Association, is to be operated one year. Rates for coal carrying are to be strictly maintained.

As to what has been termed the "dynamite feature" of the defection question—the East—the situation has not been modified. Last year the Baltimore and Ohio was alert in getting contracts at cut rates; this year the Chesapeake and Ohio followed the example for deliveries after April of about 1,000,000 tons. Now comes the Pennsylvania Railroad with the announcement that after April 1 it will reduce its rate 28 cents a ton from mines to tidewater, and 20 cents a ton on rail shipments to East Albany, Rotterdam Junction, and other points where connection is made with New England roads. The Chesapeake and Ohio's rate to Newport News, free on board, is $1.70 per ton. The Norfolk and Western's rate for Pocahontas coal, free on board at Norfolk, is $2.10. Baltimore and Ohio's rate to Baltimore is $1.75 to $1.85, free on board.

PENNSYLVANIA'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Frank Thomson Elected to Succeed George B. Roberts.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met at 10 o'clock this morning and elected First Vice President Frank Thomson as President of the corporation, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of George B. Roberts. During the long illness of Mr. Roberts the duties and responsibilities of the management were assumed by Mr. Thomson, and the action of the board today was merely the fulfillment of the general expectation. It is probable that the allied lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad will take similar action very soon. Mr. Roberts was the head of all these lines, at least the most important of them, and Mr. Thomson will undoubtedly succeed him.

The promotion of Mr. Thomson makes a vacancy in the list of Vice Presidents. Second Vice President Green will unquestionably become First Vice President, and Third Vice President Pugh will become Second Vice President. The Third Vice President as yet to be chosen. No action was taken to-day on that subject, and no intimation was given as to the probable choice. Rumor, however, has connected several names with the vacancy, and General Manager Prevost and President's Assistants William A. Patton and Samuel Rea have all been mentioned. There is also talk of electing a Western man to the Third Vice Presidency. It is expected that the board will take action in this matter at its regular meeting next week, but as the annual meeting is so near at hand, (it will be held on the second Tuesday in March,) it may be that nothing will be done until after the new Board of Directors shall have been elected.

A sketch of President Thomson's busy and successful career was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday.

N. Y., N. H. AND H. QUOTATIONS.

Not Affected by Various Rumors About the Road's Affairs.

The quotations for New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad stock yesterday did not give indication that the stories about this road on Tuesday had had much effect. The opening quotation was 164, the closing price of Tuesday. There was no decline on this, and the closing bid was 165½.

Arguments against the price of the stock made on Tuesday were, however, repeated. There is to be a change of officers, it is said, because of their unpopularity, friction exists in the counsels and management on account of the general policy and criticism of expenditures for improvements and betterments is outspoken.

As to the floating debt, which is between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, a plan of funding it has occupied the attention of the Board of Directors for some time. Opinions in the board are divided. Some Directors favor using in payment the $5,000,000 consolidated second mortgage New York and New England bonds purchased last year. These would yield about $6,500,000, with the guarantee of the New York and New Haven. Another plan is to fund the floating debt by issuing bonds at a low rate of interest. The debt, in one way or another, may be regarded as a result of the acquisition of New England and its securities.

In regard to the prosperity of the road, its friends say that its earnings have not decreased and are satisfactory and promising. They add that there is no reason to believe the 8 per cent. dividend will not be maintained and that changes in the officers of the company at the next annual meeting may at present be left to rumor.

Lehigh Valley Earnings.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The earnings and expenses of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and the Lehigh Valley Coal Company for December, 1896, as compared with the same month in 1895, show the following results: Lehigh Valley Railroad: Gross earnings, decrease, $125,670.82; expenses, decrease, 31,875.94; net earnings, decrease, $93,794.88. Lehigh Valley Coal Company: Gross earnings, increase, $122,976.79; expenses, increase, $73,406.56; net earnings, increase, $49,177.23; decrease, $44,617.65.

New Trains on Elevated Road.

General Manager William J. Fransioli of the Manhattan Railway Company said yesterday that the plans to improve the service on the upper and middle west side line are being carried out satisfactorily. Six new express trains for south-bound patrons have been put on and their operation, now that the passengers understand the schedule, is without a hitch. The cars are being rapidly equipped for the Pintsch light and the plant for making its gas is almost completed.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—John Scott, Controller of the Northern Pacific Railroad is succeeded by Henry A. Gray, Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois Steel Company.

—By a decree of the Cookeville (Tenn.) Chancery Court, the Tennessee Central Railroad is to be sold under sixty days. The mandate is in the interest of a reorganization by a St. Louis syndicate, and the road will join the Cincinnati Southern, giving Nashville a new Eastern outlet.

—The earnings of Michigan railroads for the month of November, 1896, were $2,014,963.59, a decrease of $406,316.69 as compared with November, 1895. The earnings of the roads from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1896, were $25,985,944.74, a decrease of $326,843.17 as compared with the earnings for the same period in 1895.

—All the men in the shops of the Chicago and Southeastern Railway Company struck yesterday for seven months' back pay and the entire road was crippled. There is a strike on the Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railroad, owing to the discharge of a yardmaster. The strikers are mainly switchmen and brakemen, the engineers and firemen having voted to continue on duty.

—George Royal, known by railroad men from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is dying of paralysis at his home in Oak Park, Ill. In 1878 he gave up active railroading and became Western Manager of the Nathan Manufacturing Company. Much of his work of recent years has been the bringing of railroad employes and officers into closer touch. He was largely instrumental in the settlement of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy strike in 1888, and of the general railroad strike in 1894.

—Certificates of extensions of route were filed at Albany yesterday as follows: Central Park, North and East River Railroad, extension in Wall Street; Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad, extension in Broome Street; Metropolitan Street Railway Company, extension in Broome Street; Ninth Avenue Railroad, extension in Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets; Eighth Avenue Railroad, extensions in One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and in Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets; Sixth Avenue Railroad, extension in One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

—The Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company met yesterday in this city, and received a report on the purchase of $16,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and the delivery of the Santa Fé securities on Saturday. The issue of Santa Fé common stock in exchange for reorganization certificates by the Guaranty Trust Company is in progress. The Santa Fé's securities given for the Atlantic and Pacific bonds have not yet been listed. A mistake on a technicality will compel a new application for listing.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PENNINGTON, N. J., Feb. 3.—John Crag, a wealthy merchant of Hopewell, committed suicide in his home at that place this afternoon by drinking laudanum.

GRAYLING, Mich., Feb. 3.—The house of Seeley Wakely, in Grove Township, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Two children, both under four years of age, were burned to death.

CASSOPOLIS, Mich., Feb. 3.—Mrs. J. K. Rinter, a Director of the First National Bank and a prominent churchwoman, committed suicide yesterday, hanging herself while temporarily insane.

FLORENCE, Ontario, Feb. 3.—Isaac Unsworth's private bank here was entered last night by burglars, who, after blowing open the safe, robbed it of all its contents. The amount of cash taken is not known.

RACINE, Wis., Feb. 3.—It is announced that the works of the Case Threshing Machine Company will resume operations Monday. They have been closed for six months. Several hundred men will be employed.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Company of New York City to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of payment of one-half of its capital stock of $1,800,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Gilman M. Fague, a club man and patron of amateur athletics, committed suicide this morning at his home on N Street. Financial embarrassment, it is believed, was the cause of his deed.

STOUTLAND, Mo., Feb. 3.—A pitched battle took place six miles north of here yesterday between three members of the Price family and three of the Partlows. One of the Price family was killed instantly, and two of the Partlows were seriously wounded. Further trouble is expected.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision which declares unconstitutional the law under which county courts have committed to Keeley institutes throughout the State indigent inebriates for treatment at the expense of the county from which they have been committed.

CARROLLTON, Mo., Feb. 3.—Photographs of the man arrested at Hanford, Cal., on suspicion of being George Taylor, who murdered the Meeks family near Carrollton one year ago, were received here to-day. The photographs are not at all like Taylor. Sheriff Lewis has telegraphed the California authorities to release the suspect.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—Howard Berley, a lad of thirteen years, came near ending his mother's life yesterday. On Monday the lad was chastised by his mother for misconduct, and yesterday morning he placed a quantity of sulphuric acid in the coffee. Mrs. Berley partook of the coffee, and was made violently ill. A physician, after several hours' work, saved her life. The lad is under arrest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—A military and athletic carnival that promises to surpass that held in New York a short time ago, and which, it is expected, will bring out a larger number of military men, officers and privates, regulars and militiamen, than has been seen in Chicago for many years, is scheduled for the Coliseum during the week beginning April 19. The proceeds of the carnival are to be devoted to charity.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Second Lieut. G. H. Shelton, Fourteenth Infantry, will be transferred from Whipple Barracks, Ariz., to Little Rock, Ark.

—First Lieut. G. H. Preston, Ninth Cavalry, is relieved from temporary duty at headquarters of the army, and will join his troop.

Navy.

—Ensign R. H. Leigh is detailed for duty at the Naval Academy.

—Commander F. M. Greene is ordered on the retired list Feb. 23, when he will reach the age limit of sixty-two years.

—Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull will be transferred from the Mare Island Yard to the Naval Home, Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

—Sailmaker Watson and Acting Gunner Mackenzie are ordered to the League Island Navy Yard for temporary duty with the Brooklyn.

—Paymaster E. Peterson will be detached from the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and go to the relief of Paymaster T. J. Cowie of the Monocacy, on the Asiatic station, the latter officer returning home to settle accounts.

—Paymaster E. B. Rogers will be detached from the New York Navy Yard Feb. 13, and is ordered to the Minneapolis by steamer of the 17th, relieving Paymaster J. R. Redfield about April 1, who will return home and settle accounts.

—Capt. Merrill Miller, Commander C. A. Converse, and Lieut. Commander Richard Wainwright, Intelligence Officer, have been constituted a board to meet at Newport, R. I., to consider the relative merits of the Howell and Whitehead torpedoes and the desirability of their use for various conditions in the naval service.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—The Smith Sash and Door Company of Rochester; capital, $25,000. Directors—Charles H. Palmer, William J. Trimble, and Gilbert N. Hopkins, Rochester.

—Jerrys Branch Investment Company of Buffalo, to deal in real estate in Tennessee; capital, $6,000. Directors—John L. Williams, George E. Laverack, George N. Pierce, Charles H. Utley, and Ansley Wilcox, Buffalo.

Alleged Coffee Thieves.

August Theil of 270 Pearl Street, Peter Carleson of 90 Washington Street, Brooklyn, and Frank Gillespie of 100 Nassau Street, Brooklyn, were held in $1,500 bail each in Centre Street Police Court yesterday for attempting to steal fifty mats of coffee, valued at $800, from Hopkins & Hubbard's warehouse, 37 and 39 Stone Street Monday night. They were boldly bringing the coffee down from the loft and had a truck waiting when Policeman Sanders arrested them.

"The Halls of Dazzling Light."

AT THE **GAS EXPOSITION,**

Madison Square Garden, Daily, 2 to 11 P. M.

THE GREAT TIFFANY GAS TOWER.

with its wonderful brilliancy and thousands of lights.

EDISON'S VITASCOPE NIGHTLY.

Cooking demonstrations afternoons and evgs. by Miss Andrews, Mrs. Rorer, Mrs. Lemcke.

A Coal Mine—A Poster Show.

Old Guard Band, Two Concerts Daily.

GAS ENGINES, GAS COOKING,
GAS STOVES, GAS BLOWERS,
GAS LIGHTS, GAS FIRES.

To-night, Ohio Gas Association meeting.

Stereopticon Lecture, Journey Over Mount Lowe Gas Railway, G. Wharton James.

Admission, 25 cents. Children with adults free.

BICYCLES.

"Kimball" Bicycle.

Drop into the "Kimball" factory. It is very interesting to see a bicycle built; besides, it gives you points on buying one.

Phillips Mnfg. Co., 307-309 West Broadway, close to Grand St. station, 6th Ave. L., and 300 Broadway.

3,000 Bicycles, $5 Up.

200 second hand, all makes, great bargains, $5 up. Largest stock new cycles in city; all makes; $10 up; defy competition; old wheels traded. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., n'r Ann.

PROPOSALS.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY, COLlector's Office, January 12, 1897.—Proposals for Cartage.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Friday, February 12, 1897, (under Sec. 25, Ch. 301, Stat. at Large, Vol. 18, Part 3, p. 191, and R. S. 3079,) for the cartage of unclaimed imported merchandise from the wharves, or other places, either to the nearest bonded warehouse, or to the United States Public Store, or from any bonded warehouse to the United States Public Store; for the cartage of imported merchandise from the Public Store that it may be necessary to transfer to a bonded warehouse, or to the United States Barge Office, and for the cartage of imported merchandise from any bonded warehouse to the Barge Office. The bids should state separately a rate per mile (fractions of a mile to count as a mile) per package for sample office packages, and a rate per mile per package for all other merchandise in bales, cases, crates, or otherwise packed, and per piece for merchandise without envelope, and a rate per load of 1,200 pounds for merchandise not packed. As exceptions to the rates bid under the above classification, the bids may state special rates for the cartage of packages below the average size contemplated by the bids under said classification. Particulars may be had upon application at this office. The contract will be let for a term of three years. Envelopes should be marked plainly, "Proposals for Cartage." No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for $1,000. JAMES T. KILBRETH, Collector.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, Feb. 4, 1897.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received here until 11 A. M. April 6, 1897, for furnishing the following supplies required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, delivered in New York not later than April 26, 1897: 25,000 pounds pea meal, in compressed cylindrical packages, 4 oz. each; 58 pounds saccharin in tablets of 2 grains; 30,000 sheets paper, 20,000 parchment; 20,000 round pasteboard boxes; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 8 by 6 inches; 20,000 bags Continental C brown muslin, 4½ by 3 inches. Information, &c., obtained here. Right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 6, 1897, and addressed to Major J. F. WESTON, C. S.

OFFICE CONSTRUCTING QUARTERMASTER of Fort Hancock, N. J., Army Building, Whitehall St., New York City, Jan. 18, 1897.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Feb. 6, 1897, and then opened, for the construction at Fort Hancock, N. J., of two buildings, and plumbing, heating, and gas-piping in the same, according to plans and specifications to be seen here. Blank proposal and instructions to bidders furnished on application. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. C. A. DEVOL, Capt., A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR A BOATHOUSE FOR ORDnance Department.—Office of the Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1897, for the construction of a boathouse for Ordnance Department. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, Cincinnati, O., January 28, 1897.—Sealed proposals for building Chanoine Dam and Stone Masonry Pier for Movable Dam, Lock No. 6, Ohio River, will be received until 2 P. M., March 1, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to WILLIAM MARTIN, Davis Island Dam, (P. O. Box 670, Pittsburg, Penn.,) or to W. H. HEUER, Major, Engineers.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER, WEST Point, N. Y., February 1, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until noon WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1897, for the construction of a guard house at the south gate. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 9 PLEASANT ST., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 25, 1897.—Proposals for building 95-foot steel hull tugboat will be received until noon Feb. 16, 1897, and then opened. For information apply to PETER C. HAINS, Col., Engineers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

AVERY, WILLIAM B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM B. AVERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of October, 1896. SAMUEL PORTER AVERY, Administrator. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway, N. Y. o8-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BALL, ELIAS M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIAS M. BALL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of John A. Grow, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1896. MARY LOUISE BALL, Executrix. JOHN A. GROW, Atty. for Executrix, 99 Nassau St., N. Y. City. o15-1aw6mTh

CRAIGIN, HENRY A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. CRAIGIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Stone, No. 243 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of January, 1897. GEORGE A. CRAIGIN, Administrator; WILLIAM STONE, Attorney for Administrator, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja14-1aw6mTh

DE FOREST, AGNES FRANCES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara Teresa De Forest, if living; James O'Shea, if living; Mary E. O'Shea, if living, and, if they are not living, to their heirs and next of kin, if any; and generally to all persons interested in the estate of AGNES FRANCES DE FOREST, deceased, as heirs or next of kin, if any; the names and places of residence of all of whom are unknown and cannot with due diligence be ascertained, send greeting:

Whereas, John H. Wherry of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 22nd day of April, 1891, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of AGNES FRANCES DE FOREST, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, ja21-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DE FOREST, WILLIAM H.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emily Hicks, Charles MacDonald, Alfred MacDonald, Donald MacDonald, Mary MacDonald, Benjamin De Forest, William H. De Forest, Kate Adams, Mary De Forest, Henry S. De Forest, Thomas B. De Forest, Grace De Forest, Mamie De Forest, Sophia Wait, Fannie Madden, George R. Sheldon, William C. Sheldon, Ella Prentice, Kate Harrison, William H. De Forest, Daniel De Forest, Rebecca De Forest Lyon, and Nannie De Forest, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of administration should not be granted to your petitioner, or such of the next of kin as may be entitled thereto, and to the Public Administrator of the City of New York, as Administrator of WILLIAM H. DE FOREST, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, ja14-1aw6wTh&f25 Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GATEWOOD, CYRUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CYRUS GATEWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the office of Swayne & Swayne, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896.—IRENE COOK, Administratrix. SWAYNE & SWAYNE, Attorneys for Admx., 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. o8-1aw6mTh

HASBROOK, COERTLAND AINSLIE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against COERTLAND AINSLIE HASBROOK, late of Refugio, Texas, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eleventh day of February next.—Dated New-York, the third day of August, 1896. ANN TELFER TOOKE, Administratrix. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, 96 Broadway, New-York City, Attorneys for Administratrix. au6-1aw6mTh

HASTINGS, SARAH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH HASTINGS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William H. Blain, No. 271 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May, 1897, next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1896. WILLIAM H. HASTINGS, ROBERT HASTINGS, Executors, and MARY E. HASTINGS, Executrix. WILLIAM H. BLAIN, Attorney for Executors, No. 271 Broadway, New-York City. n19-1aw6mTh

LENTILHON, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Joseph Lentilhon, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Carmalt, Sherrill & Lockwood, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of January, 1897. EUGENE LENTILHON, JAMES G. JANEWAY, Executors. CARMALT, SHERRILL & LOCKWOOD, 35 Nassau Street, Attorneys for Executors. ja21-1aw6mTh&fjy22

My work as a school teacher often brings on a state of intense nervousness, which prevents digestion and results in severe headaches. I have found that by watching my feelings and taking a

Ripans Tabule

when I feel myself becoming tired and nervous—I get relief at the time and prevent further trouble.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

MULLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Shipman, Larocque & Choate, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of September, 1896. SARAH J. SHRADER, Executrix. SHIPMAN, LAROCQUE & CHOATE, Attorneys for Executrix, 40 Wall St., New-York City. s3-1aw6mTh

PHILLIPP, FRANCIS J. A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS J. A. PHILLIPP, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of John Fennel, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of August, 1896. WILLIAM PHILLIPP, EDWARD PHILLIPP, Administrators. JOHN FENNEL, Attorney for Administrators, 280 Broadway, New-York City. au6-1aw6mTh

ROTH, JOHN.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mary Ann Roth, Lydia Schäublin, Mary Roth Kuehn, Samuel Roth, Johannes Roth, Heinrich Roth, Anna Barbara Schäublin, Anna Maria Sutter, Anna Roth, Anna Elizabeth Wollfichsberger, Anna Barbara Krattiger, Elizabeth Schäublin, Susanna Roth, Matilda Reinhold, Marie Louise Reinhold, John Frank Wollyung, Louis Michael Wollyung, "Swiss Benevolent Society" of the City of New York, "German Hospital and Dispensary" in the City of New York, "Isabella Heimath" or "Isabella Home" of the City of New York, widow, next of kin and legatees of John Roth, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York on the sixteenth day of February, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the account of Adolphus H. Stoiber, as the executor of the last will and testament of JOHN ROTH, deceased, should not be judicially settled, and why a decree should not be made thereupon, revoking his letters testamentary, and discharging him accordingly, and why he should not have such other or further order or decree in the premises as may be just and proper, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 16th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. ja14-1aw6wTh&f26

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SMITH, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of S. S. Thomas, No. 61 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of September, 1896. JAMES H. SMITH, Executor. SAMUEL S. THOMAS, Atty. for Executor. s17-1aw6mTh

SMITH, M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET SMITH JAMES, otherwise known

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Straight from the Heart—8:15.
AMERICAN—New York—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—Shamus O'Brien—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Song Recital—3:00.
CASINO—An American Beauty—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Cinematograph, Waxworks, and Concerts—2:30 and 8:30 P. M.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Dr. Claudius—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Heartsease—8:20.
GARRICK—Secret Service—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Under the Polar Star—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Kismet—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Contented Woman—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Bohemians—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—Caste—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—When a Man's Married—The First Gentleman of Europe—8:10. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Gas Exposition—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—Piano Recital—8:15.
MURRAY HILL—Northern Lights—8:15.
OLYMPIA—Music Hall—Vaudeville—8:15. Winter Garden—11:00.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—Skating—Day and Evening. Hockey Match—8:00.
WALLACK'S—Cymbeline—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1897.

DON'T START WRONG!

Even more surprising than Gen. TRACY'S assent to the form of Municipal Assembly provided for in the draft of the Greater New York Charter is his statement of reasons in support of it as given in The Evening Post of yesterday. What he says about having a municipal body with ample powers for directing and controlling administrative operations—legislative powers, he calls them—is well enough, and such a body should be in the truest sense representative of the people, but when he talks about its serving as a medium through which the people may "assert their own views and will" in the government of the city, he drops into demagogic claptrap. Where all the people of this city who have any intelligent notions about its government desire to "assert their own views and will" is in choosing representatives who can be trusted to take care of their municipal interests with ability and integrity. They expect these representatives to perform their duties and meet their responsibilities faithfully, and they do not expect to have to direct their action all the time.

It is precisely because the Municipal Assembly is to have considerable powers that it is of the utmost importance that it should be made up of a moderate number of citizens of high capacity and character representing the people and the interests of the municipality as a whole. Does Gen. TRACY believe that men fit to exercise these powers can be chosen through party contests in the Assembly districts, or that men truly representing the people and their interests in relation to the purposes of municipal government can be secured in that way? He must really know better. We have been through all that, and the reason for reducing our old Common Council from two chambers to one and then depriving it of power was that the very system which it is now proposed to revive on an enlarged scale was a demonstrated failure and produced inefficiency and corruption.

We object to the two chambers, the large membership, and the election by small districts for short terms precisely because it will not secure a fair or trustworthy representation of the people of the city or of any part of it. By a division on the party line it will beget contests within narrow constituencies which will inevitably evolve a class of men unfit to control municipal interests. The larger the number, the more incapable would such a body be of producing good results, and both the large membership and the representation by small districts would tend to destroy all sense of responsibility. "The people," through the expression of public opinion, would have far less influence upon such a divided and distributed body than upon a compact single chamber, capable of giving enlightened hearings upon public matters and of justifying its action by argument and by practical results.

Gen. TRACY assumes that his legislative body is to be made up of a low order of citizenship when he justifies the two chambers as a means of preventing hasty action. With a single body of capable citizens, truly representing the people of the city and not the party organizations of Assembly districts, there would be little danger of hasty or ill-considered action. Our safeguard against that is the quality of our representatives, not their division into two houses, while our chance of wise and effective action would be multiplied a thousandfold with a single chamber under a sense of common responsibility. Gen. TRACY'S excuse for large chambers is that "combinations form less easily and bribery becomes more expensive and difficult." There is in this a confession of the kind of "representatives of the people" he expects to see elected which ought to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every reputable citizen. Given a body of municipal councilors such as ought to be placed in charge of the city's interests, and such as its people voting for a small number without division on party lines would surely choose, and there will be no danger of "combinations" to sacrifice or injure those interests; and as for bribery, it would be an insult to the members and to their constituents to speak of it as among the risks of municipal administration.

Gen. TRACY'S views are vitiated throughout by two fundamental errors. He assumes that what the city must have is a legislative body in the ordinary sense, whereas what it needs is an administrative body analogous to the Directors or Trustees of a corporation rather than the Legislature of a State. He assumes that the election of its members must be a matter of party politics, whereas if we are to get an efficient and honest administration of municipal interests they must be elected and must act without regard to party considerations. Gen. TRACY betrays the infirmity of his judgment on this subject when he says that "any Mayor we shall have will be a partisan," and would "appoint only a partisan" as a single Police Commissioner, and that it would be better to lose something in efficiency than to have "the prodigious police power" of the greater city centred in the hands of one partisan. If this view of the necessity of partisan control were sound, there would be no hope of good government for the Greater New York, and it would be better to abandon consolidation before going any further.

Why do we not hear from SETH LOW on this all-important subject? He is on record as opposed absolutely to the views expressed by his colleague on the commission and as in accord with the views which we maintain. His convictions as expressed in times past were the result of an exceptional practical experience, which gave great weight to his judgment. No man knows better than he the peril that lurks in the Municipal Assembly scheme, and he owes it to the people of the Greater New York to take a stand against it, and to use all his influence in favor of embodying what he knows to be the sound principle of administrative control in the new charter. Should he fail to do this, he will forfeit the reputation he has acquired for lofty, enlightened, and courageous views on the most important problem of government of the present day.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

"It was intended to apply to every stage of our National life, and cannot become obsolete while our Republic endures." So wrote President CLEVELAND of the Monroe doctrine in his Venezuela message of Dec. 17, 1895.

"It is impossible to admit that they [the principles of the Monroe doctrine] have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law," wrote Lord SALISBURY in his letter of Nov. 26, 1895, to Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, "and the danger which such admission would involve is sufficiently exhibited by the strange development which the doctrine has received in Mr. OLNEY'S hands."

"Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory," said Mr. OLNEY in his letter of July 20, 1895, to Mr. BAYARD, "combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of that territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive in itself, would be to ignore an established policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified."

"But they [her Majesty's Government] cannot consent to entertain or to submit to the arbitration of another power or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century," rewrote Lord SALISBURY to Sir JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE in his second letter, of Nov. 26.

Nevertheless, Article I. of the treaty signed by Sir JULIAN and Señor ANDRADE in the office of Secretary OLNEY on Tuesday declares that "an arbitral tribunal shall be immediately appointed to determine the boundary line between the colony of British Guiana and the United States of Venezuela"; and in Article XIII. the high contracting parties "engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the questions referred to the arbitrators."

And so a just cause triumphs. Sustained with firmness and with reason on the part of President CLEVELAND and Secretary OLNEY, it was considered with candor by Lord SALISBURY and the law officers of the Crown who were his advisers, and decided in a spirit of fairness that does honor to the English people. It is an important and valuable page of history, equally creditable to the two great nations that have written it.

The tribunal named in this treaty, Baron HERSCHELL and Sir RICHARD HENN COLLINS on the part of Great Britain and on the part of Venezuela Chief Justice FULLER and Justice BREWER of the United States Supreme Court, together with a fifth jurist to be chosen by these four, will have before them the task of ascertaining how much of the disputed territory belonged to, "or might lawfully be claimed" respectively by, Spain and Holland at the time Great Britain "took title" from the Dutch. Judge CHARLES P. DALY, President of the American Geographical Society, in a careful review of the testimony of the maps and authorities a year ago, declared that it would be difficult if not impossible to determine "the true divisional line," but that a board of arbitration might draw "what, in view of all the circumstances, would be a fair line of separation or boundary." The evidence collected by our Venezuela Commission will of course be put at the disposal of the tribunal, now that the necessity of pursuing its own investigations has terminated.

It is interesting to observe the care with which the treaty provides that copies of all reports and documents in the exclusive possession of either party shall be delivered to the other party on demand. This forethought is likely to avert any such "battle of the maps" as ensued upon the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, when WEBSTER'S map, found in Paris, supporting the English claim, and the old map, found in the Foreign Office, authenticated by the handwriting of GEORGE III., sustaining our contention, were made the subject of such bitterness and suspicion.

The only part of the treaty that is now likely to occasion serious anxiety is "Rule A," which awards title by prescription to any part of the disputed territory on proof of adverse holding for fifty years. This rule is made applicable not only to private rights, but to the political control of a district, even without actual settlement. We may be sure that Great Britain's case will be fortified with more abundant proofs under this rule than the case of Venezuela, as her citizens are more likely not only to have pushed into the disputed territory, but also to have preserved the tangible records of their occupancy.

COL. WARING GIVES IT UP.

Col. WARING has asked the Civil Service Commission to put his department "under the rules," and to take charge of all applications for appointment and employment. He has faithfuly tried the plan of separate control of appointments, and he is convinced that it has more against it than for it. It wastes the time and strength of the head of the department and of his deputy. "Any man who is fit to manage an important department of the city's work can be much more profitably employed than in looking after the details of the hiring of his men."

This is a complete answer to all the arguments that can be brought for the change which the machine is preparing to make in the civil service laws, placing examinations in the hands of each head of department. No "man fit to manage" a department would want it. No man not fit should be trusted with it. Col. WARING has earned the reputation of the best business administrator in the City Government. He sustains that reputation by his latest step.

A DAMNING DEFENSE.

"What are you going to do about it?" "It will blow over in thirty days." These are utterances of WILLIAM M. TWEED a quarter of a century old. LOUIS F. PAYN would have done better to follow the policy defined in them instead of setting Senator RAINES and The Albany Express to defending him.

PAYN'S apologists say: "He is a man who for more than thirty years has been in public and political life. He has given and taken blows. He has made strong friends and has probably created enemies." His first "strong" friend was REUBEN E. FENTON, one time Governor and later Senator of the United States. They were useful to each other. Their interests were mutual. Their methods were on the same low plane. No man in high place has left a name less respected than Mr. FENTON. Another "strong" friend of PAYN'S was JAY GOULD. Still another was T. C. PLATT. The latest is Gov. BLACK. If PAYN is to be judged by his friends, his latest friend must take his share of the consequences. How does he like it?

PAYN'S defenders admit that he is a lobbyist. They could not well deny it in the face of his own statement. They say "there are lobbyists, and lobbyists." The distinction is hardly worth making, but if made it is not in PAYN'S favor. He is the type of "lobbyist," according to Mr. RAINES, who uses "arguments outside the committee room." For these he has been in the receipt of "six or eight regular salaries." He has refused to say specifically what he did, and he would not give the names of his employers. That would sacrifice his reputation as a "safe" man, and injure his business. Senator BRUSH says that when PAYN was questioned on these points in 1895 his replies were "insolent and defiant" and that he ought to have been put "under arrest for contempt of the Senate." No doubt PAYN felt contempt for the Senate then, and feels it now. The Senate deserves it.

PAYN'S friends say that he is a man of means. He himself says that his salaries as a lobbyist are "regular" and numerous. Why did he wish to be Superintendent of Insurance at $7,000 a year? Why did Gov. BLACK wish to appoint him? Neither of these questions is answered by his advocates. A true answer to either would be damning.

IS IT A SAFE PRECEDENT?

It is a dangerous doctrine to establish that the police power may break into private premises, whether owned or rented either permanently or temporarily, without a warrant based upon some kind of evidence of violation of law, but simply upon a casual report that the premises are being used or are in danger of being used for "immoral purposes."

Because it may turn out that a party of foolish or reckless or wicked persons were engaged in proceedings that shock the moral sense of decent people, such an arbitrary exercise of police power is by no means thereby justified, and a time-honored safeguard of private rights and personal liberty cannot be thus lightly overthrown without peril. Social and moral forces have their way of punishing social and moral offenses, and the police force should be strictly confined to dealing with criminal offenses in a legal way.

Nothing is to be said in extenuation of the conduct of the party which outraged decency in hired premises in this city some weeks ago and was reported to the police, but the course of Capt. CHAPMAN in breaking into the premises and interfering arbitrarily without making any arrests after all was deserving of censure and not of commendation. The precedent would be dangerous under a different administration, and the possibilities of abuse are great. The exposure and even the punishment of the persons guilty of misconduct may be desirable, but the Police Captain's manner of going about it was anything but commendable.

MARRIAGE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

The matrimonial ways of Europe are not as those of America, and upon the whole we may be thankful for the difference. In theory all Americans marry for love, and a very great majority of them do so in practice. In Great Britain the theory is the same, except in the "huppa' suckles." In those people do not get married, but "contract alliances" which are in the nature of commercial transactions, in which so much rank and title and money on the one side are exchanged for so much rank and title and money on the other. If there is no money on the side of the rank and title and no rank and title on the side of the money, the impecunious possessors of the rank and title, who are of course males, rather curiously require more money on the other side and, moreover, take airs to themselves for their "condescension." During a recent divorce suit in England a London journal observed that in America a man who married for money was despised, and added that there was some plausibility in the American view.

There is no doubt that that is the American view, and that the opposite view is taken rather shamefacedly even by the titled Britons who go about peddling their old titles for new money. But on the Continent the opposite view is taken quite openly. The divorce of the Prince DE CHIMAY from the American wife who, it must be owned, does not seem to be an ornament to either her sex or her country is a fresh illustration of the practical view that is taken on the Continent. The court not only gives him the divorce to which he was clearly entitled, but allows him an income of $15,000 a year out of his wife's money. In this country a man who would live upon an income thus obtained would be an object of general contempt. Upon the whole, the American theory seems to produce the better results. Matrimony is one of the things that we cannot admit that they manage better in France.

Here, in England, we are loath to rid ourselves of old-time delusions, and that is undoubtedly why we still cling to the idea that the people of the United States are our American cousins. This tradition, of course, was fostered by the fact that they speak English more or less.—London Globe.

"Non Hangli sunt, sed hangeli," exclaimed GREGORY THE GREAT as he gazed upon the fair-haired British captives in Rome, so powerfully did they affect his compassionate mind and his Latin speech.

We do not mean to encourage every State in the Union to build a twenty-million-dollar Capitol the construction of which shall furnish a quarter of a century of good things in politics. At the same time the other extreme, illustrated by Pennsylvania, has its drawbacks. When the records and relics of a State are intrusted to a building of the first quarter of the century, originally of a flimsy construction, which has become ramshackle and highly combustible with the lapse of time, it is to be expected that the fate will befall them which has befallen the archives of Pennsylvania. We entirely reject the suggestion that the fire which consumed the Capitol at Harrisburg was set by some statesman eager for the opportunities a new building would open to him. The politicians of Pennsylvania have more than once proved that they are, as they themselves would put it, too "slick" to need the pretext of a public building for predatory operations upon the Public Treasury.

Mr. J. HARSEN RHOADES is entitled to credit for resisting the desire of the Metropolitan Traction Company to change the motive power on the Madison Avenue surface road without giving some compensation to the city for the great benefits the change confers upon itself. It is true that the change is a benefit to the public also, but the measure of the public benefit is the enormous increase in the profits of the corporation. There is now no risk at all in the change from horse power to cable or electricity. Those methods of transit have passed the experimental stage, and a change to one of them is a change by which the company is sure to make money. Permission to make it is in effect a new franchise, for which a more adequate compensation should be exacted than was required by the improvident grantors of the old. Whether this compensation should take the form of a payment of money outright or of a reduction of fares, or, as Mr. RHOADES suggests, of some public service, such as paving and keeping in order the streets occupied, is a detail. The main point is that the company owes something to the city for its privileges, and if the other property owners whose consent is necessary to the change join Mr. RHOADES in the ground he has taken the city will get its due.

Some of the freak journals are making a fuss over the refusal of the doorkeepers at the Metropolitan Museum to admit into the Museum a plumber in his working clothes. It appears that the plumber was working near by, and, having some of his nooning to himself, determined to have a look at the Museum. This was a laudable determination, but he should have removed his overalls before attempting to carry it out. A plumber fresh from a job of work is no more eligible in a place where he is likely to come into contact either with other people or with works of art than a painter in the same condition. For him to attempt to visit the Museum in such a guise and without removing the traces of his toil argues either mere carelessness or a lack of self-respect. It was probably the former, for it seems that when the impropriety was brought to his notice by the refusal to let him in he retired without making any fuss, leaving it to the freak journals to make the fuss. This they promptly proceeded to do, and their doing it is a very contemptible performance. It is to be hoped that they have misjudged their readers in imagining that any considerable number of them maintain that an American citizen ought to have the right of entering any public institution no matter in how filthy a condition he may happen to be.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Alabama's legislators seem to be devoting most of their energies this year to the task of making people good by statute. Already a bill has been passed providing for conducting all trade in liquor through State dispensaries, and favorable reports have been made on measures putting slot machines under the ban and prohibiting the sale of pools on races run either in or out of the State. Another new law that has passed both houses makes it unlawful to sell cigarettes to any resident of Alabama, and a bill has been introduced declaring it a misdemeanor to run a bucket shop or to buy or sell "futures" on cotton or other products. All this is the result of an active campaign which the ministers and church people of the State have been conducting since the last Legislature adjourned, and it is expected that any laws which this class favors will be enacted.

—While submarine cables can now be made of any length and at comparatively small cost, great difficulties are still encountered in sending messages at a commercially profitable speed, and these difficulties increase with the length of the line. In long cables there is a troublesome retardation of the electric current, due to the fact that the insulating cover of the copper strands becomes itself electrified, and this surface charge delays messages, by preventing the current at the beginning of any signal from rising rapidly to its maximum, and again, from rapidly dying out. The consequence of this is that while from 400 to 600 words a minute can be sent over a land line, the maximum speed on an Atlantic cable is somewhere about thirty-two words a minute. Before the "siphon-recorder" and Lord KELVIN'S "curb-sender" were invented, the maximum speed was eight or ten words per minute. Curiously enough, the more perfect the cable's insulation may be the greater is this retardation, and slight leaks in this covering often increase, for a time, the line's working capacity. The corrosive action of the salt water is active at such points, however, and will soon cause a break in the cable. Prof. SILVANUS P. THOMPSON of the Royal Society of England has invented a system of cable construction by which he expects not only to increase the capacity of the present lines, but to make practicable the covering of the 3,600 miles which separate Hawaii from North America. His plan is to make a cable with two separate conductors inclosed in the same armor, so as to form a complete circuit, and every 100 or 150 miles he will introduce stretches of cable with three such conductors, the third being a wire of high resistance, the purpose of which is to act as a sort of artificial and protected leak. One end of this third wire will be connected with the positive conductor and the other with the negative one. By this device the static charge on one wire will neutralize that on the other, and all retardation will be avoided. The expectation is to multiply four or five times the number of words now sent over Atlantic cables, to increase to seventy or eighty the twelve words per minute that could be sent over a single-core cable to Hawaii, and raise from fifteen to seventy-five the words sent from London to Cape Town.

PERSONAL.

—Gen. MILES, as commanding General of the Army, has just been called upon to decide on a somewhat delicate question in which military discipline was mixed up with moral and sentimental considerations. As is well known, the army authorities regard a soldier marrie. as a soldier marred, especially if the soldier is a private, and commanding officers have often gone so far as to refuse permission to wed to the men under them. Recently a chaplain out at Fort Assiniboine, in Montana, joined in the bonds of matrimony a private stationed there and a young woman who was working as a domestic servant for the family of one of the officers. No permission for the wedding had been granted, and none had been asked. Next day the post commander reprimanded the chaplain severely, declaring that his act was unauthorized and improper. The chaplain resented this, and appealed to the Adjutant General, from whom the case went to Gen. MILES for final action. In rendering his decision, Gen. MILES says: "The course of the chaplain appears to be fully warranted by law and regulations. While the objection to soldiers marrying is well recognized, it is not prohibited by law or regulations, and the military authorities are not, therefore, warranted in intervening."

—Lecturing on WASHINGTON before the Buffalo Contemporary Club, Prof. MOSES COIT TYLER of Cornell said, the other night, that while the great Virginian's reputation as a soldier and statesman was safe, he was in real danger from the humorists of the future. This was owing to the fact that WASHINGTON, the real man, had never been very well known, and is now almost forgotten, having been replaced in the popular mind by a myth type almost equally compounded of the heroic, the priggish, and the statuesque. Too often he was spoken of as a person who never said a naughty word, never did a naughty thing, who cut down that cherry tree with his own little hatchet, who never lied, apparently because he could not; who never laughed out loud, who never swore, whose behavior was always dignified and proper, and whose conduct was always such as might be expected of the good little boy in the Sunday school. These myths of exaggeration and adulation had their origin in the extraordinary qualities of the man, his extraordinary achievements, and the gratitude of the republic which he was instrumental in founding. Modest, reserved, and generally grave, the statement that he never laughed or smiled during the War of the Revolution had been shown to be false. Underlying these myths were discovered WASHINGTON'S great reserve, formality, thoroughness, and self-control.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

The text of the proposed treaty of arbitration between this country and Great Britain is given below. In brackets are printed the portions which, according to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, it is proposed to omit. The statements in full-faced type are those inserted by the committee:

The United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous of consolidating the relations of amity, which so happily exist between them, and of consecrating by treaty the principle of international arbitration, have appointed for that purpose as their respective Plenipotentiaries—

The President of the United States of America, the Honorable Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, and

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honorable Sir Julian Pauncefote, a member of her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath and of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, and her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States,

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found to be in due and proper form, have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Article I.—The high contracting parties agree to submit to arbitration in accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of this treaty all questions in difference between them which they may fail to adjust by diplomatic negotiation. **But no question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of either of the high contracting parties, or the relations of either to any other State or power, by treaty or otherwise, shall be a subject for arbitration under this treaty except by special agreement.**

Article II.—All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which do not in the aggregate exceed £100,000 in amount and which do not involve the determination of territorial claims, shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article.

In this article and in Article IV. the words "groups of pecuniary claims" mean pecuniary claims by one or more persons arising out of the same transactions or involving the same issues of law and of fact.

Article III.—Each of the high contracting parties shall nominate [one] two arbitrators who shall be [a] jurists of repute, and the two arbitrators so named shall within two months of the date of their nomination select an umpire. In case they shall fail to do so within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the members for the time being of the Supreme Court of the United States and the members for the time being of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Great Britain, each nominating body acting by majority. [In case they shall fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X.]

The person so selected shall be the President of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final.

Article IV.—All pecuniary claims or groups of pecuniary claims which shall exceed £100,000 in amount and all other matters in difference in respect of which either of the high contracting parties shall have rights against the other, under treaty or otherwise—provided that such matters in difference do not involve the determination of territorial claims—shall be dealt with and decided by an arbitral tribunal, constituted as provided in the next following article.

Article V.—Any subject of arbitration described in Article IV. shall be submitted to the tribunal provided for by Article III., the award of which tribunal, if unanimous, shall be final. If not unanimous, either of the contracting parties may within six months from date of the award demand a review thereof. In such case the matter in controversy shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal consisting of five jurists of repute, no one of whom shall have been a member of the tribunal whose award is to be reviewed, and who shall be selected as follows, viz.: Two by each of the high contracting parties, and one, to act as umpire, by the four thus nominated, and to be chosen within three months after the date of their nomination. In case they shall fail to choose an umpire within the limit of time above mentioned, the umpire shall be appointed by agreement between the nominating bodies designated in Article III., acting in the manner therein provided. [In case they fail to agree upon an umpire within three months of the date of an application made to them in that behalf by the high contracting parties, or either of them, the umpire shall be selected in the manner provided for in Article X.]

The [person] umpire so selected shall be the President of the tribunal, and the award of the majority of the members thereof shall be final.

Article VI.—A controversy which shall involve the determination of territorial claims shall be submitted to a tribunal composed of six members, three of whom—subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, or Justices of the Circuit Courts, to be named by the President of the United States, and the other three of whom —subject to the provisions of Article VIII.—shall be Judges of the British Supreme Court of Judicature, or members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, to be nominated by her Britannic Majesty, whose award by a majority of not less than five to one shall be final. In case of an award made by less than the prescribed majority, the award shall also be final, unless either power shall, within three months after the award has been reported, protest that the same is erroneous, in which case the award shall be of no validity.

In the event of an award made by less than the prescribed majority and protested as above provided, or if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided, there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both the high contracting parties.

Article VII.—Objections to the jurisdiction of an arbitral tribunal constituted under this treaty shall not be taken except as provided in this article.

[If before the close of the hearing upon a claim submitted to an arbitral tribunal, constituted under Article III. or Article V. either of the high contracting parties shall move such tribunal to decide, and thereupon it shall decide that the determination of such claim necessarily involves the decision of a disputed question of principle of grave general importance affecting the National rights of such party as distinguished from the private rights whereof it is merely the international representative, the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such claim shall cease, and the same shall be dealt with by arbitration, under Article VI.]

If at any time before the close of the hearing upon any matter except territorial claims submitted to an arbitral tribunal constituted under this treaty, either of the high contracting parties shall declare that the determination of such matter necessarily involved the decision of a disputed question which is excluded from arbitration except by special agreement by the operation of Article I., then the jurisdiction of such arbitral tribunal over such matter shall cease.

Article VIII.—In cases where the question involved is one which concerns a particular State or Territory of the United States, it shall be open to the President of the United States to appoint a judicial officer of such State or Territory to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III. or Article V. or Article VI.

In like manner, in cases where the question involved is one which concerns a British colony or possession, it shall be open to her Britannic Majesty to appoint a judicial officer of such colony or possession to be one of the arbitrators, under Article III. or Article V. or Article VI.

Article IX.—Territorial claims include all other claims involving questions of servitude, rights of navigation and of access, fisheries, and all rights and interests necessary to the control and enjoyment of the territory claimed by either of the high contracting powers.

[Article X.—If in any case the nominating bodies designated in Articles III. and V. shall fail to agree upon an umpire in accordance with the provisions of said article the umpire shall be appointed by his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

Either of the high contracting parties, however, may at any time give notice to the other that, by reason of material changes in conditions as existing at the date of this treaty, it is of the opinion that a substitute for his Majesty should be chosen, either for all cases to arise under the treaty or for a particular specified case already arisen, and thereupon the high contracting parties shall at once proceed to agree upon such substitute to act, either in all cases to arise under the treaty, or in the particular case specified, as may be indicated in said notice; provided, however, that such notice shall have no effect upon an arbitration already begun by the constitution of an arbitration tribunal under Article III.

The high contracting parties shall at once proceed to nominate a substitute for his Majesty in the event that his Majesty shall at any time notify them of his desire to be relieved from the functions graciously accepted by him under this treaty, either for all cases to arise thereunder or for any particular specified case already arisen.]

Article XI.—In case of the death, absence, or incapacity to serve of any arbitrator or umpire, or in the event of any arbitrator or umpire omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such, another arbitrator or umpire shall be forthwith appointed in his place and stead in the manner provided for with regard to the original appointment.

Article XII.—Each government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the arbitrators appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the arbitral tribunal. All other expenses connected with any arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

Provided, however, that if in any case the essential matter of difference submitted to arbitration is the right of one of the high contracting parties to receive disavowals of or apologies for acts or defaults of the other not resulting in substantial pecuniary injury, the arbitral tribunal finally disposing of the said matter shall direct whether any of the expenses of the successful party shall be borne by the unsuccessful party, and, if so, to what extent.

Article XIII.—The time and place of meeting of an arbitral tribunal and all arrangements for the hearing and all questions of procedure shall be decided by the tribunal itself.

Each arbitral tribunal shall keep a correct record of its proceedings and may appoint and employ all necessary officers and agents.

The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the arguments on both sides. It shall be made in writing and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to it.

The decision shall be in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to each of the high contracting parties through their respective agents.

Article XIV.—This treaty shall remain in force for five years from the date at which it shall come into operation, and further until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same.

Article XV.—The present treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by Her Britannic Majesty, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington or in London within six months of the date thereof, or earlier if possible.

In faith whereof we, the respective Plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 11th day of January, 1897.

RICHARD OLNEY.
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

Ways of the New Journalism.

From The World, Feb. 3.

To the Editor of the World:

I am not a particular admirer of Mr. Gage, but I do admire a big piece of news, and that Gage interview in The World was the biggest of the month. J. W. C.

New York, Feb. 2.

From The Times, Feb. 2.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The article in The New York World this morning, under a Chicago date, purporting to be an interview with Lyman J. Gage is a "fake." Mr. Gage has not outlined his plans, and will not do so until after the inauguration. This announcement is made on Mr. Gage's authority.

The article in The New York World, which is palmed off as a recent interview obtained by a representative of that newspaper, was made up from a financial address delivered by the financier in 1894.

From The Journal, Feb. 3.

Once more The World has been caught in a disgraceful attempt to misinform and delude the public. On Monday morning this discredited sheet published in hand-bill fashion what purported to be an interview with Lyman J. Gage, Major McKinley's choice for Secretary of the Treasury. It was a long screed, and pretended to be a full report of a conversation between a World reporter and Mr. Gage, in the course of which Mr. Gage stated his views on the financial situation and outlined a plan designed by him for its improvement.

The Journal thereupon, knowing by experience that Mr. Gage would not talk for publication until after his induction into office, asked him whether The World's alleged interview with him was authentic. He wrote this reply:

"That supposed interview is only a partial report of an address delivered by me about two years ago. I have had no interview with any one." L. J. G.

The Most Respectable Newspaper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In renewing my subscription, I avail myself of the opportunity of saying a few kind words to the management. You have succeeded in creating the best and most respectable newspaper I know. THE TIMES has always been abreast of the large papers in its editorials, but lately you have improved even in that. Your motto, "All the news that's fit to print," is honored in every edition of THE TIMES. God save THE TIMES!

CHARLES HAMMER.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 3.

A Minister's Praise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I cannot speak too highly of THE TIMES under the new management. Both as a newspaper and conserver of righteousness, it ought to be in every home of this city. It is welcomed every morning by the members of my family. J. R. DURYEE,

Minister of Grace Reformed Church.

PATHS OF GLORY.

From the Washington Star.

It's mighty difficult, jes' now, fur any one ter frame
A clear idee of what exackly goes ter make up fame.
I seen a feller's picter; 'twasn' sech a handsome face!
But they'd marked it "advertisement," an' it had the leadin' place.
They'd wrote up his biography ez careful ez they could;
They even stopped ter name the medicine thet done him good!
'Twas no wonder thet his features wore a self-approvin' laugh,
Like he felt his future greatness when they tuck his phortygraph.

There was another, way down in a corner of the page,
Where this man claimed yer notice ez a hero of the age.
I purty nearly missed it, 'cause my eyesight's ruther dim,
An' I wusn't lookin' out fur no big people 'ceptin' him.
I could hardly trust my senses when I come ter scan it close,
An' discovered 'twas a bigger man than him ez tuck the dose.
An' the more I thought about it all, the more it hurt my pride
Ter find it was the President—an' jes' a column wide!

So now I tell my boy ter go ahead an' not despair;
Though he may not see success, it's likely waitin' fur 'im there
In the glowin', generous future, which is full of hopefulness
Fur them ez is content ter use the talents they possess.
And ef he finds he ain't got eddication ez he should,
I tell 'im ter keep heart ez long ez his digestion's good.
Ez a scholar an' a statesman, though his mark he never makes,
He may still, perhaps, be famous fur the medicine he takes.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Hearing of the Appeal of Robert T. Kneebs, the American Horseman.

CHARGED WITH A TURF FRAUD.

Prof. Eggeling Gives Testimony Tending to Show That the Horse Entered as "Nellie" Kneebs" Was Really "Bethel."

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—The hearing of the appeal of Robert T. Kneebs, the American horseman, against the judgment of the court condemning him to nine months' imprisonment for entering the trotting mare Bethel in races on the German courses under the name of Nellie Kneebs, which began here yesterday, is expected to last five days. Kneebs seems to be perfectly cheerful. He refutes the assertion that the record of the mare Nellie Kneebs is especially fast for American trotters, and maintains that the supposed compromising letter alleged to have been written by his son is a forgery.

United States Ambassador Uhl was present at the hearing yesterday and to-day, and spoke to Kneebs at intervals during the proceedings.

The case took a turn unfavorable to Kneebs this afternoon, when Prof. Eggeling, the veterinary expert, who recently returned from America, where he examined the mare Bethel, which Kneebs claims is not identical with the mare Nellie Kneebs, was called to the witness stand. Prof. Eggeling testified that the horse he examined in America was not more than eight years old, and did not possess the scars and other distinguishing marks which the real Bethel bears.

The testimony of Prof. Eggeling was corroborated by his traveling companion, and the evidence of both witnesses remained unshaken after cross-examination.

A Sugar Trust Forming in Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Daily News tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that a sugar trust is being formed there with the avowed intention of raising the prices of sugar. The syndicate proposes to obtain control of the sales and exercise a general supervision over the market, and also to undertake to adjust differences that may arise between buyers and millers. A certain quantity of the output controlled by the trust will be held back from sale, and will not be disposed of below a fixed price.

Another Liberal Elected.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for the Walthamstow Division of Essex, made vacant by the appointment to a Judgeship of Mr. Edmund Widdrington Byrne, (Conservative,) was held to-day, resulting in the return of Mr. Woods, (Liberal,) who received 6,518 votes, against 6,239 for Mr. Dewar, the Conservative candidate. At the last general election the Conservative majority was 2,353.

The House of Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ferdinand Biggs, member for the St. Rollox Division of Glasgow, moved the second reading of the bill to confer the Parliamentary franchise upon women. Mr. Biggs' motion was carried by a vote of 228 to 157, and the bill accordingly, passed its second reading. It is not likely, however, that it will be advanced any further this year.

Dr. Nansen in London.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Dr. Frithiof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, and his wife arrived in London this morning by steamer from Christiania. Immediately after landing they entered a carriage and were driven to the residence of Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., whose guests they will be during their stay here.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The Government has ordered that the text of the general arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain be published.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 3.—Gov. M. J. Foster of Louisiana and the party accompanying him on his visit to Panama were entertained at breakfast yesterday by the United States Consul, Mr. J. L. Pearcy, and the officials of the Panama Railroad, and left Colon yesterday afternoon for Limon, Costa Rica.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.—It is announced that the Government has decided to make use of the anti-plague serum, the efficacy of which as an antidote for the bubonic disease which is ravaging Bombay and other parts of India was discovered by M. Yersin, a French scientist. M. Yersin is now on his way to India. The official returns of the health authorities show that there were ninety-seven deaths from the plague in this city yesterday, and fifty-one deaths from the disease at Kurrachee.

IS NOT A PRESBYTERIAN.

Col. Ingersoll's Daughter Denies a Georgia Minister's Statement.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 3.—Miss Maud R. Ingersoll has sent to a local paper a letter in which she replies to some remarks by the Rev. Dr. Landrum, a Baptist preacher of this city, made in a recent sermon. Miss Ingersoll's letter, dated at 220 Madison Avenue, New York City, follows:

My attention has just been called to a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Landrum, delivered in the First Baptist Church of Atlanta, in which he says:

"Ingersoll specially hates Presbyterians. He calls Presbyterianism the worst of all doctrines. His beloved daughter, perhaps driven to it by her father's blasphemy and intolerance, embraced Presbyterianism, and is a happy member of the Church."

I wish to say emphatically that there is not one word of truth in this statement. Neither my sister nor myself has ever been associated with any church in any way, although our father has always wished us to study and think for ourselves.

We agree with him most heartily in his religious belief and think he is doing the greatest possible good.

Hoping that you will have the kindness to publish this letter, I am sincerely yours,

MAUD R. INGERSOLL.

NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE.

Its Representatives in Washington Talking of Tariff and Other Matters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The recently organized National Business League, which opened its headquarters in the Stock Exchange Building in Chicago Jan. 29 last, was represented in this city to-day by Ferdinand W. Peck, its President, and John W. Ela, its General Attorney.

These gentlemen are here to work for such tariff schedules as will fit the interests of members of the league. They talked to-day with Mr. Dingley and other members of the House Ways and Means Committee and were cordially received.

They discussed with several persons the advisability of creating a tariff commission after the passage of the Tariff bill. They talked of a commission of experts, to whom all bills contemplating changes in the schedules hereafter should be referred for investigation.

They also spoke favorably of the project to establish a new department of the Government to be called the Department of Commerce and Industry, and the appointment of a new Cabinet officer to represent this department.

Henry Custom House Receipts.

Because a number of vessels were belated by adverse weather, duties received at the Custom House Tuesday were cumulative and ahead of the record. The receipts were $716,399.80. On Monday they were $573,547.01, or nearly $1,300,000 in two days. On Tuesday there were 1,578 entries, representing 2,000 invoices.

"L'AFRICAINE" REVIVED.

A Brilliant Performance of Meyerbeer's Opera at the Metropolitan.

Meyerbeer's remarkable opera, "L'Africaine," was brought forward at the Metropolitan Opera House last night for the first time this season. The operagoing public seemed to think that the occasion was one which called for special thanksgivings, and hence there were evidences of great joy in the auditorium. It is two years since the work was heard here, and perhaps that fact may go toward an explanation of the air of happiness. "L'Africaine" was last performed at the Metropolitan Opera House on Feb. 13, 1895. The cast for that evening embraced Mme. Nordica as Selika, Lucile Hill as Inez, Signor Francesca Tamagno—he of the "volx unique du monde"—as Vasco di Gama, Signor Ancona as Nelusko, and M. Edouard de Reszke as Dom Pedro. Miss Hill, however, fainted just before the cue for her entrance in the prison scene, and the curtain fell at the end of the duet between Vasco and Selika. The ever-ready Mlle. Bauermeister finished as Inez an evening which she had begun as Anna.

It is not difficult to comprehend the favor with which "L'Africaine" is regarded by the typical operagoer, who is a thoughtless creature, opposed to all genuine seriousness in art, and seeking only for the idle amusement of an hour in the "lascivious pleasings of a lute." The music of "L'Africaine" seeks always for the immediate and easily attained effect. It dazzles at times, but it never moves. It is sensuously beautiful in places, as in Vasco's romanza, but it is never emotional. It is full of glitter and color, even as the dramatic movement of the opera is full of pomp and pageantry; but it is never dramatic in the true sense of that word. It does not voice the large emotions of a scene. And it is wholly without characterization. Indeed, Meyerbeer never displayed any great skill in this part of the opera writer's art, but there is much less of it in "L'Africaine" than there is in "Les Huguenots" and "Le Prophète." Yet there is a good deal of consistency about the thing. Meyerbeer worked at it from 1838 till 1864, and he managed to get a homogeneity of style into his score which atones for some other faults. The scoring is bizarre in the extreme, and the familiar Meyebeerian trick of doubling the piccolo with the bassoon crops out offensively. Most of Meyerbeer's effects are tricks anyhow, and he will not bear comparison for an instant with writers of such feeling and sincerity as Gounod and Bolto, to say nothing of greater men.

The performance last evening contained some remarkably admirable features, and was uncommonly meritorious as a whole. M. Jean de Reszke, who has not appeared here as Vasco di Gama since April, 1894, renewed his former triumphs in the part. It is a rôle to which the grace and fervor of his acting and the polished beauty of his vocal delivery are well suited, and it may well be questioned whether the operatic stage has ever seen so gallant or so musical a Vasco. Last night the great tenor set the key of the performance at a high pitch in the first act and his associates promptly followed his lead. M. Lassalle was full of savage energy as Nelusko, and his audience gave him some rather strained attempts at tones that used to be in the long ago, for the sake of his sincerity, and applauded him very heartily. M. Edouard de Reszke had an easy task with the unhappy Don Pedro, who had many troubles, including his music. M. Plançon had a religious evening, appearing as two high priests of widely differing faith with equal success.

Mme. Litvinne was distinctly below the general level of excellence as Selika. She sang with much labor and large vibrato, and was seldom dramatically satisfactory. Miss Marie Engle as Inez was, of course, overbalanced in the ensembles by the powerful voices around her, but she sang with a lovely quality of tone and in a pretty style. She received warm applause, and she deserved it. M. Jacques Baro deserves a special word of commendation for his Don Alvarez. The pageantry of the opera was brilliant, and moved with smoothness. To be sure, it has all been seen before, but there was some novelty in the disposition of the ballet, and the general effect was good. The orchestra did its work well, and Signor Mancinelli conducted with skill and authority. The audience was one of the largest of the season.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Special matinée performances will be given at the Bijou and Hoyt's Theatres Friday, Lincoln's birthday.

—Agnes Booth has been engaged to appear in a new production, which will follow De Wolf Hopper's appearance at the Broadway Theatre.

—Jefferson De Angelis will appear in a new comic opera by Stange and Edwards, under the management of Frank Murray, at the Casino, March 28.

—Mme. Eames denies that she will appear with the Damrosch Opera Company during the Boston season. She states that no such move was ever contemplated.

—Marie Dressler will make her first appearance in variety at Proctor's Pleasure Palace Feb. 15. Miss Dressler was formerly a member of "The Lady Slavey" company.

—Fregoli, the Italian impersonator, arrived in New York yesterday from Mexico. He will leave for Havana on Saturday, where he is engaged to appear in one of the principal theatres.

—The theatres last night, with one exception, were all well attended. Miss Marie Haiton, at Koster & Bial's, and Van Biene at Olympia are also attracting crowded houses. The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House was unusually large.

—Mr. Louis N. Parker, the author of "Rosemary," will deliver a lecture on Wagner at the New York College of Music, 128 East Fifty-eighth Street, to invited guests Friday, Feb. 12. Mr. Parker is a member of the committee of the London Branch of the Wagner Society, and also an Associate of the Royal Academy of Music, London.

—Samuel Rorke, the representative in New York of A. M. Palmer, has been busy during the past few days circulating a petition among Mr. Palmer's creditors asking for an extension of time on all claims against him. It is said that some of the creditors have signed the petition, which gives Mr. Palmer eighteen months in which to settle his indebtedness. It is understood that Mr. Palmer is desirous of returning to New York.

EIGHT PRISONERS REMOVED.

Sheriff Johnson of Westchester Sends Men to Queens County Jail.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Sheriff Johnson of Westchester County to-day sent his first installment of prisoners from the jail here to the Queens County Jail, in Long Island City. The men sent were:

Arthur Palmer, the Mamaroneck murderer; Francisco Gurgleomo, a murderer from Mount Vernon; Horace Pike, burglar; George Davis, held for larceny; Patrick Mullock, burglar; Vincezo Merilanio, held for assault in the first degree; William Kerkin, burglar, and Eligat Thompson, held for grand larceny.

The Sheriff intends to send fifty or more to Queens County, where they can be more securely held.

Baseball Players in the Market.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 3.—The Louisville Baseball Club has decided to put Catcher Miller, Short Stop Shannon, and First Baseman Cassidy on the market. It is probable that they will be released to the minor leagues. Cassidy may succeed Werden with Minneapolis, and Shannon may go to Indianapolis, where he played last season. Columbus has made an offer for George Miller. The Pittsburg Club is still after McCreary. President Pulman says he will trade for Killen or Hawley, but prefers, however, to sell Holmes instead of McCreary, and he may make a deal with Cleveland for Holmes, as Cleveland is said to be willing to give Pitcher Wallace.

The Bible and the Supernatural.

The Rev. Dr. John Rhey Thompson, pastor of the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has announced a series of sermons for the Sunday evenings of February on "The Bible and the Supernatural." Dr. Thompson has defined his position as that of a pronounced theistic evolutionist. He believes that a living being made the universe. He says he is an evolutionist in the sense that Henry Ward Beecher was one. He declared yesterday that he would not criticise any one, but would stick to the Bible.

IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY

WEDNESDAY COTILLION PARTY GIVES ITS THIRD ASSEMBLY.

Large Ballroom at Sherry's Was Filled with Guests—The Cotillion Led by Mr. Hadden—Some of Those Present.

The large ballroom of Sherry's last evening was filled by the members of the Wednesday Cotillion at its third assembly.

The patronesses were Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. William S. Livingston, Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mrs. William L. Trenholm, Mrs. Robert Nicol, and Mrs. John Burling Lawrence. They received in the pink room.

The cotillion was led by Mr. Hedden. The attendance at the ball was large, and the floor presented a beautiful appearance. The cotillion was begun at 11, and lasted until supper, which was served at 12:30. During the supper hour the orchestra played Southern melodies. Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Trenholm, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Lawrence, Dr. and Mrs. William M. Polk, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones, Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, Mr. and Mrs. William Toel, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Deshon, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw, Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., Mrs. George Howard Marvin, Mrs. Robert Nicol, Mrs. Algernon Sydney Sullivan, Mrs. Ellen Bassett Washington, Mrs. George R. Walker, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Egbert A. Brinckerhoff, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Townsend Edson, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Holloway, Dr. and Mrs. Robert C. Myles, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Prichard.

Mr. and Mrs. Willoughby W. Sharp, Alexander M. Hadden, Lieut. Harry M. Hodges, U. S. N., W. de H. Washington, Heth Lorton, George Bolling Lee, Robert E. Lee Lewis, Godfrey Phelps Koop, Gano S. Dunn, Gouverneur Morris, George H. Sullivan, Wesley Hunt Telford, George Gordon Battle, Russell Bellamy, W. de la M. Van Norden, George Dana White, T. Cary Hutchinson, Theodore H. Price, Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Caskin, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Drewey, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Fillmore Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Young.

Stephen W. Collins, Archie B. Quarrier, Francis T. A. Junkin, Gilbert Kennedy, Robert L. Livingston, William W. Miller, Joseph C. MacGregor, E. A. Selfridge, Jr., Thomas Dallom Toy, Clark Williams, J. P. Alexander, H. C. Adams, Minturn Post Collins, Dr. W. W. Berkeley, Harden Lake Crawford, Frank D. Denton, Arthur L. Doremus, Henry B. Eddy, Arthur S. Fairchild, Frederick R. Guest, Francis Parker Huger, James L. Johnson, James L. Laidlaw, Andrew J. Miller, Samuel D. McGourkey, L. H. Pawkirk, Herbert R. Peck, Harold Sturgis Rankin, Albert B. Stranger, Arthur H. Van Brunt, Arthur King Wood, Samuel Willets, Harford Pickney Walker.

Spotswood D. Bowers, David O. Edson, E. Franklin Elmore, Andrew E. Foye, Walter Jones Hewlett, Edward Holder, Charles La Rue Kingsley, Harold C. Mathews, Clark McGuire, Edward L. McLoughlin, J. Lynch Pendergast, Edward C. Parrish, Percy H. Stewart, E. De Forrest Simmons, Percy Barker Smedes, Dr. J. P. Thornley, Kleth Pinckney Walker, Arthur S. Wily, Robert Stewart Edson, C. Monteith Gilpin, Robert Gibson, Jr., W. Laird Goldsborough, Franklin Edson, H. M. Hawksworth, Henry Wilson Hodge, John Sprunt Hill, Telfair M. Minturn, Julien A. Mason, Howard C. Brokaw, William B. Bankhead, James Brisbane, Gardner Corning, Reginald Foster, Joseph R. Gibson, Jr., Norman J. Murray, J. Arthur Mandeville, E. Hope Norton, H. Gardner Rand, and John Selden.

Miss Sallie Atterbury, Miss Catharine Clarke, Miss Emily Coddington, Miss Ida Dumond, Miss Emily Delafield, Miss Katharine H. Earle, Miss Louise Green Freeland, Miss Hull, Miss Lelia B. Harrison, Miss Estelle Hawkins, Miss Lizzie Hedden, Miss Edith Johnson, Miss Eleanor D. Johnson, Miss Ella Francis Johnson, Miss Anna Nast, Miss May Lyman, Miss Alice Laidlaw, Miss Isabel D. Lockwood, Miss Mary Newbold Lawrence, Miss Carlotta Nicoll, Miss Louise Peck, Miss Mary E. Price, Miss Mary Pell, Miss Mattie Belle Quarrier, Miss Adele Sturges, Miss Verona M. Spencer, Miss Sadie Sturges, Miss Grace Talcott, Miss Turner, Miss Trenholm, Miss Ruth Underhill, Miss Constance Trenholm, Miss Josie Valentine, Miss Cora Van Norden, Miss Annie Louise Watts, Miss Eva Douglas Wise, Miss Florence Ward, Miss Mary D. Adams, Miss Anita Bell, Miss Nannie D. Adams, Miss Mary L. Bosher, Miss Lucy Carter Byrd.

Miss Mary Hopeton Drake, Miss Ethel G. Domenick, Miss Alene Griffin, Miss P. E. Hewlett, Miss Louise Wellington Johnson, Miss Alice Kidder, Miss Louise Lyman, Miss Jessie Laidlaw, Miss Julia Lewis, Miss Helen Louise Maynard, Miss Florence Southerland, Miss Annie Southerland, Miss May Toel, Miss Helene Trenholm, Miss Wickham, Miss Ella G. Walker, Miss Edith A. Baker, Miss May Fitzhugh Brockenborough, Miss Edith L. Black, Miss Lydia H. Bell, Miss Aurelie De Mauriac, Miss Edith Edson, Miss Eddy, Miss Olga Louise Gossler, Miss Marion Graves, Miss Ethel Edson, Miss Elena Hartshorne, Miss Mary Hoyt Hays, Miss Alice Ham, Miss Ann C. Johnston, Miss Louise E. Jones, Miss Lizzie Harrison, Miss Agnes Laidlaw, Miss Lizzie Leigh, Miss Nannie Marvin, Miss Zarka Slocovich, Miss Ruby G. Simmons, Miss Elizabeth Marvin, Miss Caroline Thompson, Miss Ellen Douglas Bruce, Miss Christine M. Fairchild, Miss Katharine A. Gibson, Miss Bayliss Myles, and Miss Alice Pickett Caskin.

TALKED ON THE COMING BALL.

Mr. Gunton Thinks the Rich Should Spend Their Money Here.

"The Bradley-Martin Ball" was the subject of President George Gunton's lecture last evening at the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square.

"The Bradley-Martin ball," said Mr. Gunton, "is about as prominent a topic of discussion these days as the making of McKinley's Cabinet. The difference, however, is that we can not have much to say about the Cabinet, while we can have lots to say about the ball.

"The present state of the public mind is in a fever akin to an epidemic against wealth. The manner in which a large amount of money is to be spent has given to a number of sentimentalists an opportunity to cry out against such profligacy. Let us see if there is not another side to this question. I do not mean the side of the Bradley-Martins, because they probably look at it only from the standpoint of fancy costumes.

"If such affairs are bad for the laborer, I am opposed to them, whether they be given by the Prince of Wales, the Bradley-Martins, or the Vanderbilts. No greater mistake could be made than for the masses to set themselves up in opposition to those who are at the top of society. It is much better for the laboring people if the wealthy spend their money here instead of taking it to Europe. I don't want the man who is above me to get down to my level of living. I want to be helped up to his level.

"If the Bradley-Martins spend $300,000 on a ball some of that money is bound to percolate down through the different strata of society to the humblest laborer. You can't expect to have expensive things if you drive the wealthy out of the country to spend their money. What we want is for them to spend it here, where it will promote art and architecture and elevate the social life of the different classes. Better forty times spend $300,000 on a ball than to distribute the money among the poor and thereby encourage pauperism."

Atalanta Boat Club's Ball.

The Atalanta Boat Club had its annual ball last night at the Lenox Lyceum. As usual, it was a success. Among those present were Commodore David Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Fox, George K. Storm, John B. Dyer, T. O. Reilly, E. F. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Maclean, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hines, F. H. Rippe, Miss H. Grimm, Miss C. Gregson, Miss M. C. Rippe, Miss C. Gibney, A. C. Cantrell, Frederick Grimm, P. H. Lynch, Stephen J. Moen, Edward M. Dean, F. R. Matterson, J. H. Sampers, M. B. B. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Van Holland, George B. Heath, and E. R. Bunce.

The Vanderbilts in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are now comfortably at home in the house on Vermont Avenue, leased by them, and the family has secured seats in St. John's Church for use during the stay in this city.

ENJOYED A MUSIC RIDE.

Entertainment by the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn.

The members of the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn engaged in a number of novel equestrian features in their arena last evening.

A music ride, led by Prof. H. Taylor, and executed by fourteen couples to the music of an orchestra, was followed by a "jeu de barre" by Messrs. W. C. Candee, G. Herbert Potter, and Robins B. Woodward. Another event was a tug-of-war between teams from the Friday Night Class and the Rough Riding Class of New York.

Among those who participated during the evening were Col. Partridge, Miss Whitting, F. D. Peabody, E. H. Barnes, T. S. Moore, Miss E. Moore, H. Bowers, Miss Bowers, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hinrichs, Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Salmon, Miss Burris, Mrs. Schwarzalider, W. E. Thorp, G. H. Potter, W. G. Gilmore, Jr., Dr. J. C. Fitzsimmons, Miss Collin, A. R. Hopkins, Miss Burtis, S. T. White, J. L. Heins, H. De Selding, William Wilson, Miss Kenyon, and F. U. Gregory.

Harlem Wheelmen Receive.

The Harlem Wheelmen held their monthly reception last evening at the Ellersile, 80 West One Hundrd and Twenty-sixth Street. The hall was decorated with the club colors. There were about a hundred couples present. Supper was served at midnight at the clubhouse, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. H. P. De Voursney, V. A. Seggerman, R. E. Shaw, Miss Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Ellis, C. M. Broas, Miss Schaefer, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Niles, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lee, F. H. Schneer, Miss Mead, L. C. Smith, Miss Place, S. D. Bullock, Miss Lang, H. W. Valentine, Miss Duchart, William Jaeger, Miss Jaeger, P. M. Barthel, Miss Cutris, J. F. Northrup, William B. Welde, Miss S. Jennings, Anton Dohl, Miss Grampf, John Sweeney, Miss Cobb, G. W. Allen, Mrs. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Neills, H. C. Bryan, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Haight, F. W. Donohue, Mr. Latham, and Miss Marion Pullman.

Anti-Woman Suffragists Meet.

The members of Branch No. 13 of the New York State Association opposed to the extension of the suffrage to women gave a tea yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Hector Hitchings, 264 West Ninety-third Street. This branch, extending from Fifth Avenue to the Hudson and from Eighty-fifth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, was organized by a standing committee, eight members of which form the Executive Committee, as follows: Mrs. C. L. Longstreet, Mrs. E. L. Allen, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Joseph B. Bishop, Mrs. Charles Tilman Currier, Mrs. Richard Gotthiel, Mrs. Hitchings, and Mrs. Munroe Smith. Women living in this district who are in sympathy with the aims of the association can join the branch by sending their names to the Chairman, Mrs. Munroe Smith, West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Riverside Drive.

Skating Carnival for Charity.

The members of the Skating Club of Brooklyn have arranged "The Ice Carnival of St. Valentine," and will skate in costume Monday, Feb. 15, at the Clermont Skating Rink, Brooklyn. The carnival is for the benefit of the Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital. The patronesses are Mrs. William V. Fester, Mrs. Homer A. Lattin, Mrs. John Notman, Miss Chester I. Richards, Mrs. George P. Tangeman, Mrs. William A. Taylor, and Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff.

Dinner of the Catholic Club.

The third annual banquet of the Catholic Club last night at the clubhouse, 120 Central Park south, was attended by about 200 members and guests. Joseph F. Daly who presided, congratulated the club on its flourishing condition, with 953 members, including many church dignitaries. Frederick R. Coudert spoke informally upon patriotism and Christian citizenship, and others were called upon, including Col. J. McAnnerny, Oliver P. Buel, and T. C. O'Sullivan.

SOCIETY NOTES.

—Miss Martha Washington Beckel, who, with her father, Joseph Beckel, is at the Marie Antoinette, will be at home on Monday afternoons.

—The Sorosis Choral Club will be entertained to-morrow afternoon, from 3 to 6, by Mrs. Jacob Hess, a member of the club, at 82 West Sixty-eighth Street.

—Mrs. William E. Wilmerding gave a musicale and reception at her apartment, 150 West Forty-fifth Street, yesterday. Mrs. Newcomb, her mother, played the piano. Among those present were Mrs. Dawson, Admiral and Mrs. Erben, Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mrs. Dr. Duer, Howard Martin, Mrs. Talmadge, Mrs. Roberts, and Mrs. De Zerega.

—Mrs. John H. Watson of 671 Fifth Avenue gave a dinner of eighteen covers last night. The table was decorated with hyacinths and Spring flowers. The guests were the Rev. and Mrs. J. Wesley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graham Dunn, Col. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Salem H. Wales, Gen. and Mrs. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, H. B. Stokes, and Mrs. Hatch.

—Mr. and Mrs. John W. Herbert, Jr., of Helmetta, N. J., gave a dinner last night at the Sherman Square Hotel in honor of State Treasurer and Mrs. A. B. Colvin. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. George A. Helme, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Robins, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Bumsted, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Sutphen, Jr., Miss Sutphen, R. W. Herbert, Miss Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Buckelew, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Halsey, and Rensselaer W. Dayton.

—A play called "Marion" was given last night by amateurs in aid of St. Luke's Hospital, at the Carnegie Lyceum. It was a great success. The play was written by Miss Mary H. Ewer, daughter of the late Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Charles F. Roe, Mrs. Frank Clendenin, Miss Mary Callendar, Mrs. Stephen P. Nash, Mrs. John Martin, Mrs. John T. Williams, Mrs. Horatio Southgate, and Mrs. Benjamin Lillard.

—A meeting of the Fortnightly Musical Club was held yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Henry Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street. Among those present were Mrs. H. C. Tinker, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mrs. Newbold Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Steckman, Mrs. James Tolfree, Miss Tolfree, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Montant, Mrs. Jules A. Montant, Mr. and Mrs. Myles Standish, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque, Jr., Miss Duer, Mrs. Stanford White, and Miss Kemp.

—Mrs. Clarence Andrews asked a few friends to her apartments yesterday to hear Mme. Belina of the Metropolitan Opera Company interpret Russian songs, Mme. Challa of the Mapleson Opera Company sing Spanish airs, and Signor Quintano play the violin, with accompaniments by Mr. Pizzarello. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Reeve Merritt, Mrs. John Roosevelt, Mrs. Walter Chapin, Mme. Kellogg-Strakosch, Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Constant Andrews, Mrs. Lauterbach, Mrs. Pierson, Mrs. Blanchard, Mrs. Osborne, Mrs. J. Martin, Mrs. S. Gruner, and Howard Ford.

COMING EVENTS.

—The annual dinner of the New York Press Club will take place at Delmonico's Feb. 10.

—Dr. M. H. Harris will lecture on "Religion as Law" at 8 to-morrow evening in Temple Israel of Harlem.

—The German Charity Ball will take place this evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, the proceeds to be divided among German charities.

—Richard T. Percy will give the first of his series of five organ recitals at 4 this afternoon, in the Marble Collegiate Church, assisted by Gwilym Miles and Miss Marguerite Hall, soloists.

—"Arbitration" will be discussed by the Rev. Dr. George Dana Boardman and the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce this evening, at the "ladies' meeting" of the Baptist Social Union, at the Savoy.

—The Association of Collegiate Alumnae will elect officers and hear an address by Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi on "The Position of Educated Women in the Modern World," at their meeting at 2:30 Saturday, in the Rivington Street College Settlement.

—G. F. Sever will lecture on "The Measurement of Losses in Small Dynamos and Motors" to-morrow evening before the Electrical Section of the American Institute and the Henry Electrical Society, in the institute rooms, 111 West Thirty-eighth Street. The public is invited.

RAINY DAY CLUB MEETS

MEMBERS TELL THEIR EXPERIENCE WITH SHORT SKIRTS.

They Were the Guests of Miss E. Marguerite Lindley at the Murray Hill Hotel—All Enthusiastic over the New Dress.

The Rainy Day Club was entertained yesterday afternoon by Miss E. Marguerite Lindley, at the Murray Hill Hotel. The day was not sufficiently cloudy to call the members out in their club regimentals, but the half dozen or more who did appear in short skirts, were gazed at with admiration by the long-skirted crowd which filled Reception Parlor 9 of the hotel.

The club is increasing rapidly in size and enthusiasm. It has now some 200 members, and at least 50 who are ready with a short gown for a rainy day, a few who wear their abbreviated skirts with dauntless courage every day, Sundays included, and it was as thrillingly interesting as a page of encomiums from a patent medicine book to listen to the tales told yesterday of the pneumonia, sore throats, and other ills to which respective members have been subject annually for months at a time hitherto, and which have been averted this year by short skirts and high boots.

The constitution of the club was read in the business part of the meeting, which preceded the discoursive and interesting part, and every one in the room not a member was cordially invited to join.

"This," said one of the high priestesses of the club, "is the last time we shall give such an invitation. Hereafter any one wishing to join will be proposed and voted on in a regular manner."

The generosity of the invitation, the enthusiastic interest created in the breasts of the visitors and the fear that later there might be difficulty in gaining admission was so great that at the close of the meeting three or four women were kept busy registering new members and handing out to old and new the club pins, showing a closed umbrella on a silver background, for a dollar apiece.

The subject proper for discussion as introduced was "Wherewithal Shall We be Clothed?" But that question has been, even at this early day, settled in such a satisfactory manner that the subject which will occupy the versatile club mind when all its members are in proper rainy-day dress was broached—"Wherewithal Shall Our Brothers be Clothed?" There is no danger of the club's running out of a subject for some time.

"So many men have asked if they might be allowed to attend our meetings," said Miss Lindley, who took charge of the exercises of the day, "that I have insisted that they could not be admitted unless they would come in short skirts, too."

"Can't you do something about these high collars of ours?" said one young man, and he did look distressed.

"When we have our gowns satisfactorily arranged we shall have to see what we can do for our brothers," it was declared, and then the experience meeting began.

"I can't say anything on the subject today," said Mrs. Jane Pierce, "for I am wearing a long and muddy skirt. I haven't small feet, and I expect none of my family will speak to me when I do it, but I am going to put on a short skirt."

"I have been wearing my short skirt now for months," said Mrs. Harriet Hubbard Ayer, "and when for once I went down town in a long gown I was taken to task immediately.

"'I have talked so much about your short skirts,' said one man, 'that my wife has put them on in consequence, and now you are wearing a long one.'

"'Well,' I answered, 'I am going to make a call to-day, and I had to.' One thing I would like to ask is, what has become of the project of cutting down some of our skirts to give to working girls. I have four that have been contributed for the purpose."

"I am a dressmaker," said a voice at that point, "and I will cut down all dresses sent to me free of charge to send out to girls who need them."

That was the most self-sacrificing offer that had been made, and it was received with enthusiasm.

"I have worn my short skirt and high boots since the 5th of October, every day and Sunday," said Miss Welby, "and for the first Winter in my life I have not had to spend a month nursing a cold. I haven't had my skirts wet this Winter. I should never go back to wearing long skirts if every one else gave up the short ones."

"Nor I," cried a white-haired woman in the corner.

"Nor I," said her next neighbor.

"Nor I," cried a chorus of voices all at once, and the audience gave Miss Welby a Chautauqua salute of waving handkerchiefs in honor of her foresight and wisdom in starting the Rainy Day Club.

All this time there had been a slender little girl, with short, curly hair, wearing a short dress, sitting in the front row of seats. She did not look more than sixteen. It was Miss Lillian Mack, a Newark newspaper woman, and her dress was the epitome of dress reform, and very pretty.

"Perhaps you think I am very young, and that I can wear any style of dress," she said when called upon to speak, "but I am not young, and I cannot wear any style of dress. It is more difficult for a thin woman to dress than for a woman who has more flesh. I only weigh ninety-seven pounds.

"It is very important that a woman should be well dressed. If I don't feel that I look as well as I can, I find myself trying to get out of sight. Of course, a business woman should be well groomed, and she should look as pretty as possible. It doesn't make so much difference for a woman who can stay at home with a background of screens and palms. She has to make more of an effort when she is outlined against the hard fittings of a business office.

"Men soon become accustomed to a different style of dress, and like it. The only reason they don't like it in the first place is because they are not accustomed to it. I lost a beau when I first put on my short skirts. That was in Boston three years ago, when, with some art students, I decided to try a more convenient style of dress. Long skirts get in the way of people. When I altered my gowns, I found I could do any number of useful things. I put babies on the cars, bought tickets for women, and helped old men. Nothing but this subject could have brought me from the men in the office at Newark, for I am awfully afraid of women."

But Miss Mack did not show that falling, for she took her pretty little self into an adjoining room and showed an admiring crowd of women all the ins and outs of her suit. Inside, only a set of flannels, one short divided skirt, with leggins buttoning over the knee, and the pretty blue blouse, short skirt, and little blue hat outside.

And the women said, "Oh!" and "Ah!" and that they could not have so much fullness at the hips, that they must have more flare in the skirt, and they couldn't go without corsets anyway.

There was a beautiful tailor suit of Miss Lindley, with knickerbockers, to be admired; another suit, knickerbockers and skirt in one piece, and Miss Lindley's patent boots. Every one said it was the nicest meeting the club had held.

Foster—Hayden.

Miss Kitty Hayden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brace Hayden of 77 East Seventy-ninth Street, was married to Reginald L. Foster yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed at St Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, by the rector, the Rev. John Wesley Brown, and was largely attended. The bride was given away by her father. Her sister, Miss Florence Hayden, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Baker and Miss Sturgis. Maximilian Foster officiated as his brother's best man. The ushers were Messrs. Guy Jenkins, Horatio J. Ward, S. M. Williams, Louis Brown, W. Hunt Hall, and Dr. William N. Hubbard. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride.

Walter K. Freeman Sentenced.

Justice Smyth, in the Criminal branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday sentenced Walter K. Freeman, who was convicted Monday night of criminal assault on Sarah E. Work, to seven years and nine months in State prison

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York,
State and James Streets, Albany.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE,
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE.
DULUTH, MISSABE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY CO.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
DATED JAN. 1, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that sixty-three (63) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption, in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

6	1654	2094	2504	2911	3144	
1285	1705	2123	2507	2928	3192	
1300	1838	2171	2523	2943	3214	
1334	1891	2184	2588	2965	3254	
1438	1899	2198	2608	2971	3386	
1463	1934	2254	2630	3036	3403	
1547	1971	2265	2700	3045	3451	
1574	2023	2357	2705	3101	3467	
1583	2027	2438	2719	3130		
1627	2063	2452	2742	3132		
1676	2084	2455	2745	3139		

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 10, 1897, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.
New York, Jan. 26, 1897.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify the sixty-three (63) bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
T. STALLKNECHT,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
EDWARD V. CARY, Agent,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 10th of February, 1897, at 105 per centum and accrued interest, say $1,056.50 per bond.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

To the Holders of
FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK
OF
THE METROPOLITAN WEST SIDE ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY (of Chicago.)

At the request of the holders of a large amount of the above securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of their interests and to prepare a plan of reorganization. Holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, under an agreement dated January 30, 1897. Negotiable certificates of the Trust Company will be issued for the deposited securities.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY on and after Tuesday, February 2, 1897.

Dated New York, January 30, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE,
} Committee.
ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

Wood, Huestis & Co.,
31 Pine St.,
offer for sale a limited amount of the following
Investment Bonds:

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY CO.
Richmond & Allegheny Division
First Mortgage Gold 4s, 1989.
TERMINAL RAILROAD ASS'N OF ST. LOUIS
First Mortgage Gold 4½s, 1939.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL R'Y CO.
Chicago & Pacific, Western Division,
First Mortgage Gold 5s, 1921.
LONG ISLAND R. R. CO.
First Consolidated Mortgage Gold 5s, 1931.
RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Gold 6s, 1915.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
First Mortgage 7s, 1903.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market dull, but firm. Money on call, 1½ to 2 per cent.

No new life comes from Wall Street. Commission houses continue empty. Tickers stand still. The most fashionable thing in the financial world just now is to yawn.

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The Governors of the Stock Exchange devoted much time yesterday to ways and means for alleviating this unsatisfactory situation. It is probable that the Stock Exchange will do something aggressive. So far it has only arranged in a preliminary way to undertake certain experiments. Whatever it does, it is pretty certain that official action will have the support of the rank and file of the Exchange, for universally there is a feeling that the Stock Exchange is losing business to which it is justly entitled. While Stock Exchange business lags, the bucket shops of Wall Street are crowded, and not only do local traders (not all small fry) support these bucket shops, but orders come pouring in from all over the country.

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So far as news developments are concerned, nothing of consequence appeared yesterday. Some hints have been dropped of transactions of importance involving the interests of a number of the railway properties of the Northwest, but so far these hints are small and inconsequential beside the real significance which developments under way will finally disclose.

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The stock market shows some firmness. Few long stocks come out. This condition is an offset to the indisposition of the public to buy. Everybody in Wall Street seems inclined to sit still and await the incoming of the new National Administration, with promised panaceas.

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Government bonds were lower. The fours, 1907, coupon, and the fours, 1925, registered and coupon, declined ¼, and the fives, coupon, ⅛. There were sales of $54,000 fours, 1925, coupon at 122¾@122½.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were :

STOCKS ADVANCED.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.....	1	Nor. Pacific pf.....	½
A., T. & S. F.....	½	St. L. & S. F.....	½
A., T. & S. F. pf...	½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1¼
Brooklyn Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf..	2
Chi., Bur. & Qy....	⅝	Southern Pacific	½
C., M. & St. P. pf..	1	Union Pacific	⅛
N. Y., N. H. & H...	1½		

STOCKS DECLINED.

Am. Sugar Refs.....	½	Long Island	⅜
Canada Southern ...	1	Manhattan	⅝
Ill. Steel Co.....	½	Nat. Lead pf.....	1
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Leather pf....	⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Cairo, Ark. & T. 1st..	3	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Class B.....	1⅝
Long. 1st. con. 5s..	3	St. P. 1st, I. & M. Div.....	1½
Peo. Gas Ch., 1st con. 6s.....	1½	Wilkes. & East. 1st..	1
St. L. & I. M. 1st ext. 5s.....	1¼		

BONDS DECLINED.

C., H. V. & T. 6s....	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s...	1
T., St. L. & K. C. 1st t. r.....	1½	Union El. 1st.....	1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for thirty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3 per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $112,565,544; balances, $7,887,916; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $149,112.

Money on call in London, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange easier. Posted rates, $4.85 for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.84½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86¾@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½@$4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.83½@$4.83¾ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.17½ for short, reichsmarks at 95 and 95⅜, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅜.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 22½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

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Advices from Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and other centres throughout the country, regarding the local money market situation, report much the same state of affairs as is found in New York. Money is plenty and cheap, and business men are showing no desire to borrow. Time money everywhere is particularly dull. The commercial paper department shows probably more activity than any other money market division. The banks are eagerly seizing all choice bills that are offered, and even names ordinarily less attractive find ready purchasers.

The President of a Philadelphia bank says:

"While I believe that we are going to see considerable improvement in business during the next two months, yet I do not expect much change in the money market. Offerings now are largely in excess of the demand, and besides this there is a great deal of money being put into investment securities yielding but small returns, which will come to the money market at the first sign of higher rates.

"There is so much money now, and both individuals and financial institutions are so ready to snap at any propositions made them for loans, that I think the business revival will be well under way before it will have much effect on the money market."

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were : Advanced, Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 57⅝; Erie first preferred, ¼, to 36¾; Erie, ⅛, to 15½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 78½; Reading, ⅛, to 13⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 52⅝, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15¼. Illinois Central sold at 97; New York Central at 96, and Pennsylvania at 53¾. British consols advanced ⅝, to 113 3-16 for money, and 7-16 to 113⅜ for the account.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 17½c., and exchange on London at 25f. 19c.

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The activity in American stocks in London would appear to have received a temporary set-back from New York's unwillingness to support the movement. London is also dissatisfied at the treatment which the arbitration treaty has received at the hands of the United States Senate. These two factors caused a liquidating movement in London during the early hours yesterday. But the real attitude of foreign speculators was shown by the way in which they bought stocks through New York houses toward the close at the first show of strength in the New York market. There was a buying back of the stocks which had been sold during the morning.

If the expected happens, and the Bank of England's discount rate is reduced to 3 per cent. to-day, a new incentive will be given London for speculative activity. As the foreign markets stand at present, there is not much doubt about Americans sharing in any improvement abroad. London has already signified its willingness to buy our stocks, and to do so without waiting for the initiative to be taken by New York.

The stringency in the European money markets has been the great obstacle to activity in speculation there. With that removed, there should be a movement in financial circles abroad that will have one important result in its effect on American stocks.

JERSEY CENTRAL IN 1896.

The annual report of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for the year ending Dec. 31, 1896, was issued yesterday.

President J. R. Maxwell summarizes the operations of the company for the twelve months as follows:

"The gross earnings for the year aggregated $13,117,350.46, as against $13,568,-023.59 for the year 1895, a decrease of $450,-673.13, which, together with an increase of $23,514.28 in the cost of operating, has resulted in a decrease in the net earnings of $474,187.41, as compared with the preceding year.

"The operating expenses, as heretofore, cover all expenditures for repairs, charges for reduction in value of equipment and other property, and also include expenditures for renewals of bridges, buildings, and wharves, substitution of heavier rails, and other construction.

"The charges to capital account for the year amounted to $658,704.60, representing disbursements for construction of new railroad, sidings, and connections, and purchases of land, equipment, &c.

"The net result of the business of the year, including income from investments, after providing for the payment of 5 per cent. in dividends on the capital stock, was a credit to profit and loss account of $271,415.81."

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The statistical summary of the year's earnings and expenses, (including the New York and Long Branch Division) is, with a comparativo table for 1895, as follows:

	1896.	1895.
Gross earnings.....	$13,117,350.46	$13,568,024
Operating expenses and taxes	8,818,567.97	8,295,054
Net earnings.....	$4,798,782.49	$5,274,970
Income from investments: Revenue from stocks, bonds, loans, and real estate, including premiums on bonds sold, $840,439.92; interest on Lehigh and Wilkes-Coal Company 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds, $428,120...	1,268,559.92	1,201,575
Total.....	$6,067,342.41	$6,474,545
FIXED CHARGES.		
Interest on bonded and other debt, $3,030,-028.84; proportion of earnings due for rentals under leases of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad and other lines, $1,641,047.76.....	4,671,076.60	4,646,257
Surplus for the year..	$1,396,265.81	$1,828,288
DIVIDENDS.		
Against the surplus there is chargeable for dividends on the capital stock, declared for the quarters ended March, June, September, and December, of 1¼ per cent. each.....	1,124,850.00	1,124,850
Balance credited to profit and loss account	$271,415.81	$708,438

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS.

	1896.	1895.
Railroad and appurtenances, including purchased lines, other property, and real estate	$36,344,633.97	$35,922,558
Cost of equipment, less depreciation charged off	14,330,577.70	14,093,950
Stocks of other companies, owned.....	7,679,495.00	7,782,513
Bonds of other companies, owned.....	15,596,878.74	15,302,899
Cash on hand.....	201,368.26	913,836
Accounts due from agents, companies, and individuals	3,543,087.92	3,265,089
Bills receivable and other debts due company..	4,633,740.62	4,545,404
Materials and supplies..	278,386.60	322,847
Total.....	$82,608,168.81	$82,099,096

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	$22,497,000.00	$22,497,000
Adjustment bonds, (called for payment).....	10,000.00	10,000
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. gold bonds, 1897	2,310,000.00	2,310,000
Consolidated bonds, 1899.	3,836,000.00	3,836,000
Long Branch and Sea Shore bonds, 1899.....	197,000.00	197,000
New Jersey Southern bonds, 1899.....	411,000.00	411,000
B'ds. (consolidated mortgage,) 1902.....	1,167,000.00	1,167,000
Convertible debenture bonds, 1908.....	465,000.00	465,000
General mortgage reg'd bonds, 1987.....	13,604,000.00	13,496,000
General mortgage coupon bonds, 1987.....	28,000,000.00	28,108,000
Real estate bonds and mortgages	307,100.00	307,100
Current cash liabilities for wages, supplies, &c.	1,319,114.09	1,167,256
Interest and rentals due.	1,112,030.00	1,108,218
Other indebtedness and accrued charges, including taxes.....	1,723,152.15	1,641,394
Contingent fund.....	462,857.29	462,629
Profit and loss.....	5,186,915.28	4,915,499
Total.....	$82,608,168.81	$82,099,096

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Gross earnings are not only smaller than in 1895, but, with the exception of 1894, are smaller than in any preceding year in a decade. Net earnings make a similar comparative showing. Income from investments increases nearly $70,000, and is far beyond any preceding year since 1888.

Interest on debt has crossed the three-million-dollar mark for the first time.

Balance credited to profit and loss compares unfavorably with preceding years since dividends were resumed in 1891. In round numbers, the figures have been:

1891.....	$932,000
1892.....	758,000
1893.....	565,000
1894.....	*643,000
1895.....	703,000
1896.....	271,000

*Deficit.

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Among the most interesting features of the annual balance sheet is the advance of some hundreds of thousands of dollars in the scheduled value of railroad property, real estate, and equipment owned.

There is a shrinkage shown both of stocks and bonds owned. This item is particularly interesting in view of the classification of "premiums on bonds sold" in the statement of receipts for the year. Just what part of "earnings" for the year was furnished through this shrinkage of Treasury security assets is not to be determined by any specific itemization in the report issued yesterday by President Maxwell.

Over $8,000,000 is represented in asset entries of accounts and bills receivable. The accounts due have risen about $280,000, and bills receivable have been extended nearly another $100,000. These combined figures are unprecedented in the company's past history. In 1894, when bad or deferred debts had to be continued by wholesale, the total was less than $7,000,000, which in 1895 rose to about $7,800,000. Materials and supplies is far below that asset as entered at any time since 1888. Cash on hand, down to about $200,000, is over $700,000 less than in 1895, and is even below the low-water mark of 1889.

On the liability side of the balance sheet the most interesting features are the increases in outstanding cash liabilities along with what is scheduled as "other indebtedness."

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The itemized income from investments shows a credit to earnings from interest on Lehigh and Wilkesbarre 7 per cent. consolidated mortgage bonds of $428,120.

This item, it is not improbable, will lead to discussion.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey is supposed to own a majority of the capital stock of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, as well as about $6,100,000 of that company's 7 per cent. bonds. No definite item appears in yesterday's statement to show what, if any, revenues came from that stock.

The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is one of the capitalized mysteries of Wall Street. Its reports are officially suppressed. It has refused to make any public showing of its affairs since 1893. In the financial world there is much warranted speculation as to why this is so.

It seems unfortunate for the Central Railroad of New Jersey that its fortunes should be so closely identified with a blind pool—refusing to disclose its condition since the panic time of 1893, the year following being the only one under the Jersey Central's present management when a deficit was earned.

A NEW WESTERN UNION BURDEN.

Some consequence is attributed in Wall Street to the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court, at the instance of the State Auditor of Ohio, as to the liability of telegraph and express companies to taxation in the States on their capital. Demands similar to those on behalf of Ohio are being made in the names of other Western States. The Ohio item is quoted in a dispatch from Columbus as amounting to $200,000, and $100,000 is claimed for Indiana's tax list. The Ohio State Auditor is quoted as saying:

"Under the United States Supreme Court decision, Western Union must pay a tax averaging (taking the rate in counties) 2½ per cent. on $2,000,000 for four years back, or about $200,000 in the aggregate. The question of whether it must pay 10 per cent. penalty on this sum, because of nonpayment of taxes, is not yet settled. The Adams, United States, and American Express Companies, together, must pay about $150,000 back taxes. All other telegraph and express companies have been paying the tax for four years, and owe nothing."

The effect of this decision is not yet reflected in Wall Street, where the express companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company have their shares quoted. Mr. Russell Sage declares that the decision requiring the payment of this State tax is an exaction so serious that he believes there must be basis for further appeal on some ground involving the question of constitutionality.

BOSTON'S MONEY CONGESTION.

The reduction by New York banks of the interest allowed on funds of correspondent banks on deposit with them is the main cause of a weakening of the loaning rate for balances between the Boston Clearing House banks in this morning's settlements. The 2 per cent. quotation has held for a long time, even the semi-annual shifting of funds due to Jan. 1 disbursements failing to affect it in the least, and the February payments of course caused no change, indeed, while the latter are in process the rate between banks yields to 1½ per cent., governing a considerable proportion of this morning's loans. Presumably Street rates are affected, but these already were low enough to satisfy the most ardent bear on money. The best borrowers on call on the Street get funds in plenty at 2½ per cent.; time money can be quoted down to 3 per cent. for short periods and to 4 per cent. for one year; good mercantile paper is in demand and passes readily enough at rates highly favorable to the borrower. So much by way of showing the prevailing congestion of capital.—Boston Transcript.

CHICAGO IS HOPEFUL.

It is the popular belief among the more important of local trade interests that the month just passed will have proved the dullest of the year. While trade, with a few exceptions, was flat and unsatisfactory during last week, there is a feeling abroad that there will be a steady improvement in the future. The idea that all classes of business are to enjoy a sudden boom seems to have been quite generally abandoned by business men, and all appear now to be taking a more reasonable view of the situation.

The firms that are enjoying a good trade in almost any line are the exception, but there are enough of them to indicate that they are but the advance guard.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A BOOM AT PITTSBURG.

Business upon the Pittsburg Stock Exchange to-day broke the record for over a year. Comparatively speaking, it was "booming," and when the gavel sounded upon the last call, the brokers remained to talk over the biggest day's trading in many long, dull, and dreary months. In every way the market was better, and those in attendance at the sessions found the proceedings so absorbing that they even failed to give the usual amount of attention to the Wall Street and Chicago markets. The business was so extensive and the trades so numerous that there was not enough time during the regular calls, and the result was that sales were made before and after each.

In all there were twenty-six transactions, aggregating nearly 2,000 shares of stock. There have not been many more shares sold in any week for a year, and in several cases there were not so many. A broker was asked the cause for the unusual activity, and replied: "It is because money is so very easy, and because those who have it idle are seeking to invest it."—Pittsburg Commercial.

AN ATCHISON CALCULATION.

A prominent feature of the trading in the Boston market during the past week or two, so a local authority points out, has been the pronounced selling movement of Atchison preferred stock. The movement originated in New York, and since its start large blocks of stock have been forced on our market, and while such stock has been absorbed readily, the action on the part of New York stockholders has, says The Boston Transcript, been the cause of comment.

From all that can be learned, the action is based on the expectation that the new preferred stock is soon to be distributed to the common stockholders under the plan of reorganization. As the matter now stands, the trust receipts for the old common stock and assessment are still unchanged pending some action of the Directors.

Under the plan the common stockholders are to receive in exchange for their trust receipts new common stock to the same amount as the old stock, viz., $102,000,000, together with new preferred stock at par for the $10 assessment which was paid on each share. This provides for an additional issue of $10,200,000 preferred stock, which will increase the amount already issued and listed, viz., $101,286,000, to $111,486,000, which is the limit so far provided for. An additional issue of $20,000,000 may be made for the acquisition and improvement of the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Atlantic and Pacific, and the Colorado Midland Railroads. The first mentioned issue of $10,200,-000, however, is the one which is to be expected soon, and which depresses the price of the shares now outstanding.

BUCKET SHOPPING AT CHICAGO.

The Chicago Stock Exchange is going aggressively at work to expel brokers who "bucket-shop" orders. The Civic Federation and the Board of Trade joined forces some months ago for the purpose of discovering the concerns which were doing a bucket-shop business. People were employed to secure evidence, and these same people secured the evidence under which one member this week was expelled from membership. There have been charges made against other members of the Chicago Stock Exchange, but none of these has yet been proved. It is said, however, the matter will be taken up and fully investigated and that some of the other members will have to answer charges.

There is one member against whom suspicion has been directed for some time, and it was expected his case would come up. This member, however, denies connection with the firm against whom the charges of bucket-shopping have been made.

WHY BOSTON IS PROUD.

Messrs. F. S. Mead & Co. of Boston figure that the Boston Stock Exchange, whose membership is only 13.63 per cent. of that of the New York Exchange, did 23.08 per cent. as much business as the larger Exchange in January, and cite this as evidence that the Boston market has a vitality of its own.

CRIPPLE CREEK STOCKS DULL.

W. P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs write as follows:

"No material change in the general situation has occurred. The trend of the market is still in the direction of lower prices, and conditions at the mines continue to exercise little if any effect upon its course. It is becoming more and more apparent that there can be no marked increase in activity and no substantial advance until there is a material improvement in business conditions throughout the country. Meanwhile the basis for this advance is being more deeply and solidly laid in the progress achieved by each succeeding month in the development of Colorado's gold resources. With the inevitable turn of the tide will come a sudden awakening to the magnificent opportunities which are being offered in this industry of rapidly growing importance.

"Every condition of our local market still strongly favors the buyer, and we are confident that nothing but satisfaction will follow investment at the prices now ruling. We strongly urge judicious buying."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Transactions in Standard Oil stock are the feature of the outside security market. The price has reached the highest figure in its history, last night's closing price being 268½ bid and 270 asked.

There is in the market a substantial demand at advanced prices for Standard Gas firsts and East River Gas firsts. East River Gas common stock is more active, but at a slight reaction. Uncertainties as to what may be done at Albany is affecting all outside transactions in gas securities.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold yesterday at the New York Real Estate Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway, the following securities:

$7,000 St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern Railroad (St. Charles Bridge) 6 per cent. bonds, due 1908, coupons April and October, 106⅝.

30 shares Safety Car Heating Company, $100 each, 75¾.

100 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each, 108.

60 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 12⅞.

$160,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1903. Coupons March and September, (hypothecated,) 50.

5 shares Importers and Traders' National Bank, $100 each, 534.

20 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 120½.

25 shares American Exchange National Bank, $100 each, 174½.

7 shares Fourth National Bank, $100 each, 181.

30 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company, $100 each, 100.

25 shares United States Casualty Company, $100 each, 80.

9 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each, 304.

100 shares Standard Oil Trust, $100 each, 268.

$8,000 Belvidere, Delaware, Railroad Company 4 per cent. consolidated mortgage registered bonds, due 1927. (Principal and interest guaranteed by the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies.) Interest February and August, 103½.

$1,000 Willmar and Sioux Falls Railroad first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due June, 1938. (Guaranteed jointly and severally by the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba and the Great Northern Railway Companies.) Interest June and December, 105.

$2,000 Omaha Water Company 5 per cent. consolidated gold bonds, due 1946, 40.

4 4-5 shares Omaha Water Company first preferred; 11 1-5 shares Omaha Water Company second preferred, certificate of interest in further distribution of common stock, represented by deposit of $2,000 American Water Works bonds, 2.

20 shares Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company preferred, $100 each, 66.

21 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company, $50 each, 300¼.

100 shares New York and Harlem Railroad Company, $50 each, 300.

25 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 220.

10 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, $100 each, 153¼.

$2,000 Memphis and Charleston Railroad general mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, (Central Trust Company certificate,) 22.

10 shares Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, $100 each, 125.

12 shares Washington Life Insurance Company, $50 each, 100.

44 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company, $40 each, 241.

12 shares National Bank of the Republic, $100 each, 140½.

40 shares Broadway National Bank, $25 each, 283¼.

32 shares Continental National Bank, $100 each, 137.

12 shares First National Bank of Staten Island, $100 each, 120.

64 shares New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, $100 each, 120¼.

32 shares Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, $100 each, 179.

20 shares Illinois Central Railroad 4 per cent., leased line, $100 each, 88⅜.

1 share Clinton Hall Association, $100, 52.

$499.50 demand note of Hugh J. Quigley, dated July 30, 1894, payable to the order of Edward Duffy, receiver of the Mutual Brewing Company; also chattel mortgage for same amount on saloon fixtures at 341 Tenth Avenue, New York City; $814.48 chattel mortgage made by Michael Lee on saloon fixtures at 15 Monroe Street, New York City; $1,200 demand note of Luigi Santou, dated Nov. 29, 1895, and chattel mortgage for same amount on saloon fixtures at 157 Mott Street, New York City; $530 demand note of Terrence P. Quigley, dated Feb. 26, 1896, and chattel mortgage for same amount on saloon fixtures at 341 Tenth Avenue, New York City; $200 demand note of Hugh J. Quigley, dated July 22, 1896; $150 demand note of Thomas Egan and Thomas J. Condin, dated Oct. 11, 1893; $300 demand note of John S. Corey, Jr., dated May 2, 1896; $500 demand note of Thomas Egan, dated May 2, 1896; also chattel mortgages, protests of license, and assignments of leases, as follows: Sal. Patra, 252 Elizabeth Street, $500, dated Aug. 27, 1893; Joseph Lynch, 454 Eleventh Avenue, $2,480, dated Oct. 24, 1893; Michael A. Scudi, 193 Worth Street, $600, dated Nov. 1, 1893; Guniaro Tomasato, 161 Mott Street, $800, dated Oct. 27, 1893; the four mortgages, protests of license, and assignment of leases above set forth, are not in the possession of the assignor; $11 lot.

10 shares Eden Musée American Company, Limited, $40 per share.

25 shares North Star Mining Company, $3 per share.

35 shares Parker Vein Company and 25 shares Florence & Keyport Mining Company, $1 lot.

10 shares Madden Color Company and 1,000 shares Washburne Typewriter Company, $3 lot.

By order of Walter S. Johnston as receiver of the Marine National Bank, New York.

$54,000 State of Georgia 7 per cent. gold bonds, due December, 1894, December, 1871, coupons on; $129,500 Atlanta Improvement Company 7 per cent. bonds, due 1891, January, 1872, coupons on; $15,009 New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company consolidated first mortgage 7 per cent. gold bonds, due 1902, July, 1873, coupons on; $13,000 New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company 7 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1891, 1874 coupons on; $2,253 interest coupons New Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company, viz., $1,155 due May, 1872, $1,058 due Nov. 1, 1872, and $50 due July 1873, $16,000 Bradford Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1932, January, 1885, coupons on, together with sixteen coupons, due July, 1884, each reduced by payment on account of $4.61; $5,000 Bradford, Eldred & Cuba Railroad Company first gage 6 per cent. bonds, due June, 1885, December, 1884, and June, 1885, coupons on; 50 shares Bradford, Eldred and Cuba Railroad Company, $100 each; 15 shares New York and Southern Steamship Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., $100 each; 4,998¼ shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company, $100 each; 905 20-100 shares Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Land Company, $25 each; $5,000 Indianapolis, Decatur and Springfield Railway Company second mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1911, January, 1883, coupons, and 150 shares do. preferred stock; receipts of Missouri and Iowa Railway Construction Company, dated Dec. 4, 1873, for $10,000 bonds St. Louis, Hannibal and Keokuk Railroad Company, $127 lot.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 64⅞@65¼. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 64⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 50¾@51⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 508,082.15 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 29⅜d per ounce.

Following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, compared with the last four years:

Imports of gold from Jan. 1 to date.	$273,176
Exports in the same period.....	192,080
Net imports	$81,096
Net exports, 1896.....	3,880,216
Net exports, 1895.....	25,889,109
Net exports, 1894	1,055,478
Net exports, 1893.....	14,649,444

***

On the Stock Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .18, 8,000 Comstock Tunnel at .05, and 200 Horn Silver at 1.55, seller 15. On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Brunswick sold at .17, 2,000 Creede & Cripple Creek at .07, 100 Mono at .25, 500 Mt. Rosa at .12, and 100 Pharmacist at .15.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Manhattan	205
American Exchange..	173	Market & Fulton.....	220
Broadway	230	Mechanics'	185
Butchers & Drovers.	125	Mechanics' & Trad.	130
Central National....	150	Mercantile	165
Chase National.....	82½	Merchants'	134
Chatham	200	Merchants' Ex.....	110
Chemical	4000	Metropolis	425
City	500	Nassau	154
Citizens'	125	National Union.....	195
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam.....	190
Commerce	205	New York.....	230
Continental	130	N. Y. County.....	650
Corn Exchange.....	290	Nat. Bk. N. A.....	130
East River.....	125	Pacific	170
Fifth Avenue.....	2900	Park	255
First Nat. of S. I....	120	People's	200
Fourth National....	178	Phenix	104
Gallatin National...	300	Republic	145
Garfield National....	500	Seaboard National...	109
German-American ...	1..	Second National.....	425
Germania	350	Seventh National..	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather.....	90
Hanover	315	State of New York.	110
Hudson River.....	135	Third National.....	98
Importers & Traders.	530	United States Nat...	175
Irving	140	West Side.....	275
Leather Man'frs....	173	Western National....	11.
Lincoln National....	750		

FINANCIAL.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds, Preferred and Common Stock.
First Mortgage Bonds and Stock.

In view of the recent Receivership of the above Companies, and at the request of the holders to a very large amount of the above-mentioned securities, the undersigned have consented to act as a Committee in the interest of such several classes of security holders and to prepare and submit a plan of Reorganization when needed.

All holders of securities of the above classes are requested to send their names and addresses to the Committee at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, EQUITABLE BUILDING, NEW YORK, stating the amount and character of their holdings, to whom will be communicated all matters of interest.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
} Committee.
JOHN F. DILLON,
VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Counsel.

Referring to the above advertisement, the Committee are now prepared to receive deposits, at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, of THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. BONDS, and deem it important for the protection of their holders that such deposits should be made immediately under an Agreement, copies of which will be furnished upon application.

Negotiable engraved receipts are ready and will be delivered on deposit of the Bonds.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
NEW YORK, February 3d, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Consolidated Mtge. 4% Bonds, Preferred Stock and Common Stock
OF
THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
and to the holders of the
First Mortg

FINANCIAL.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co.

Offices { 146 Broadway, N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL, . . $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, . . $2,000,000.

Offers its services for the safe keeping and judicious management of trust funds.

The company is in a position of great advantage for the securing of mortgage investments.

It can render invaluable service to those who wish their funds, of whatever kind, invested in good mortgages.

The company acts as executor, guardian, or committee; receives deposits; executes all trusts.

TRUSTEES:

George G. Williams, John S. Kennedy,
Alexander E. Orr, William M. Ingraham,
August Belmont, Charles A. Peabody, Jr.,
William J. Easton, James D. Lynch,
Charles S. Brown, Frederick Potter,
Louis Windmuller, Emil Oelbermann,
John Jacob Astor, Martin Joost,
Julien T. Davies, Benjamin D. Hicks,
William H. Male, John D. Hicks,
Robert Olyphant, Ellis D. Williams,
Charles R. Henderson, Charles Matlack,
Samuel T. Freeman, Charles Richardson.
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.

FRANK BAILEY, Vice President.
LOUIS V. BRIGHT, Secretary.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Solicitor.
STEPHEN P. NASH, Counsel.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - 1,100,000,

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Takes Entire Charge of Real Estate.
Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Interest on Deposits Subject to Check.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young, - - - - - President.
Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott, - - - - Secretary.
Clark Williams, - - Asst. Sec'y and Treas.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Gustav E Kissel,
Theodore A. Havemeyer, Luther Kountze,
Charles R. Henderson, James Timpson,
Richard A. McCurdy.

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock.

William Babcock, Gustav E. Kissel,
Dumont Clarke, Luther Kountze,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Charlton T. Lewis,
William P. Dixon, Lewis May,
David Dows, Jr., Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, William W. Richards,
James J. Hill, James Timpson,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, George W. Young.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company.
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 3, 1897.

Notice. A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the first day of March next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th instant.

The dividend on shares registered in New York will be paid at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Company, 44 Pine Street, New York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

18ist DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New York, January 26, 1897.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Wednesday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1897.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Madison Gas and Electric Company.
Madison, Wis., January 25th, 1897.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent., payable on February 20th, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 5th, 1897. Checks will be mailed.

The transfer books will be closed from February 5th to 20th, 1897, both days inclusive.

W. F. DOUTHIRT, Treasurer.

New York and Honduras Rosario Mining Co.
No. 18 Broadway.
New York, Feb. 1, 1897.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The Trustees of the Company have this day declared a dividend of Ten Cents Per Share on its capital stock, payable Feb. 15, 1897. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 5 to 15, 1897.

S. JACOBY, Treasurer.

The Procter & Gamble Company.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1897.

The Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the company, payable on and after Feb. 15th. The transfer books will be closed from Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Texas & Pacific Railway Co.
New York, Feb. 5th, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 17th day of March, 1897, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors for the ensuing two years.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, February 17th, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, March 18th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company.
44 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
February 3d, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of President and Directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company as above on the 17th day of February, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 6th instant, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Thursday, the 18th instant.

S. K. STUART, Secretary.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Company.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, February 10th, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close February 2d, 1897, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 11th, 1897.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

FEB. 4, 1897.

The second annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nicaragua Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held Thursday, Feb. 18, 1897, at 3 o'clock noon, at the office of the company, No. 54 Broad St., in the City of New York.

J. W. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 11, at 115 West 38th St. Polls open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. Dr. Louis H. Laudy, Sec.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FEB. 4, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TAYLOR & COMPANY.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day entered into a general partnership for the conduct of the business of manufacturing and selling ostrich goods under the firm name of Taylor & Company, at the premises Nos. 28 and 30 Waverley Place, New York City.

Dated, Feb. 3, 1897.

MORTON J. TAYLOR,
M. N. PERTAIN.

The firm of M. J. Taylor & Co., of which the undersigned was formerly a partner, having been heretofore dissolved and a receiver therefor having been appointed by the Supreme Court, the undersigned gives notice that he is not and will not be responsible for any debts or obligations contracted in said firm name other than those which existed prior to said dissolution and the appointment of said receiver.

Dated Feb. 3, 1897.

MORTON J. TAYLOR.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD FOR DIAMOND BOWknot brooch lost at or near Metropolitan Opera House February 2d. TIFFANY & CO., Union Square.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1897.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13⅜	13⅞	1,025	American Spirits Mfg.	13½	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
31¾	32¼	650	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	31	32	31	32	+1
116¼	116⅝	34,910	American Sugar Refs.	116⅝	116⅝	115½	116¼	− ⅛
103¼	103½	140	Am. Sugar Refs. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ¼
...	90	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	89	89	89	89	.....
72¾	73	2,810	American Tobacco	72½	73¼	72½	73	+ ⅝
102	105	12	Am. Tobacco pf.	101⅞	103¼	101⅞	103¼	.....
24½	26½	2	Ann Arbor pf.	24½	24½	24½	24½	.....
15⅞	15¼	3,375	At., T. & S. F.	14⅝	15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	25½	3,880	At., T. & S. F. pf.	25	25⅞	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	16	400	Baltimore & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜	− ⅛
11¼	11½	225	Bay State Gas	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	− ¼
18⅜	19½	100	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	19	19	19	19	.....
90	93	168	Brooklyn Union Gas.	91	91	91	91	+ ½
44¾	45¼	235	Canada Southern	45½	45½	45	45	−1
17⅜	17¾	250	Chesapeake & Ohio	17⅜	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
75	75⅜	7,376	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74⅜	75¼	74¼	75¼	+ ⅝
93	98	5	Chi. & East Ill. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	.....
78⅛	78¼	2,220	Chicago Gas.	78	78¼	77⅞	78¼	.....
76⅝	76¾	6,025	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	76⅜	76⅞	76¼	76⅝	+ ⅛
133¼	134	133	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	133½	133½	133½	133½	+1
104	104½	156	Chicago & Northw.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	− ¼
153	...	30	Chi. & Northw. pf.	153	153	153	153	.....
68	68¼	1,133	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	67⅝	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞	.....
⅜	1¼	200	Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9¾	10	800	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	9¾	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
...	45	70	Col., H. V. & Tol. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
148¼	149	150	Consolidated Gas Co.	148	148	148	148	+ ⅛
1 03⅛	103⅞	2,460	D. laware & Hudson	107⅜	108⅝	107½	103⅛	+ ⅛
152	153	724	Del., Lack. & Western	152¾	152¾	151⅞	152	.....
104¾	106	300	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	105	105¾	105	105¼	+ ¼
...	35¾	100	Erie 1st pf.	35⅜	35¾	35⅜	35¾	.....
35¾	35⅞	2,011	General Electric.	35¾	36	35¾	35⅞	+ ⅛
121½	122	220	Great Northern pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	.....
94½	96	3	Illinois Central	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	.....
37	38¼	110	Illinois Steel Co.	36½	36½	36½	36½	.....
23¾	24½	300	Lacledе Gas	24¼	24¼	24	24	− ¼
65	69½	27	Lake Erie & W. pf.	69½	69½	69	69	.....
153	154¼	141	Lake Shore	153	153	153	153	−1
48	50	115	Long Island	48	48	48	48	−3⅜
51¼	51⅝	1,610	Louisville & Nashville	51	51¼	51	51¼	+ ⅛
89¾	90	3,528	Manhattan Con.	90¼	90¼	89½	89⅞	− ¼
108½	108⅞	875	Metropolitan Traction	108½	108½	108½	108½	− ¼
19	20	50	Minn. & St. Louis	20	20	20	20	.....
47½	49	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.	48	48	48	48	.....
13½	14	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	30⅞	610	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	30⅞	31½	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅛
22½	22¾	310	Missouri Pacific	22¾	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	24	100	National Lead Co.	24	24	24	24	.....
89½	90	447	National Lead Co. pf.	90¼	90¼	90	90	−1
100¼	100¾	300	New Jersey Central	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	.....
93¼	93½	83	New York Central	93⅛	93⅝	93⅛	93¼	.....
166	...	365	N. Y., N. H. & H.	164	165½	164	165½	+1½
24½	25	500	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	24½	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
4½	4¾	10	North American	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	.....
15⅝	15⅞	5,373	Northern Pacific	15	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	.....
37⅜	37¾	7,291	Northern Pacific pf.	37⅜	37⅞	37¼	37⅝	+ ⅛
44	46	386	O. R. & Nav. pf.	45½	45½	44½	44⅝	+ ¼
25⅜	25¾	1,100	Pacific Mail	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	25⅜	.....
26⅝	26¾	1,100	P. & R., all in. pd.	26½	26¾	26½	26½	+ ⅛
134½	135¼	200	P., C. C. & St. L.	135	135⅜	135	135⅛	+ ⅛
155½	156½	260	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	156	156	156	156	+ ¼
...	5½	10	Rio Grande West. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
5⅜	5¾	1,801	St. L. & San Fran.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
39¼	40	1,100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38	40	38	40	+1¼
15⅞	16	4,583	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13⅝	16	13⅝	15⅜	+2
10¾	11	200	St. Louis Southw. pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
87	92½	10	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	87	87	87	.....
49⅜	49⅝	410	St. Paul & Om., ex div.	49½	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅝
15	16	300	Southern Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
9⅜	9¾	600	Southern Railway	9¼	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
29½	2 ¾	1,968	Southern Railway pf.	29¾	29¾	29	29½	+ ⅛
11⅛	11⅜	280	Standard R. & T.	11	11	11	11	− ⅛
29⅞	30	1,450	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	29⅜	30	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
7⅜	7½	10,255	Union Pacific	6⅝	7⅜	6⅝	7½	+ ⅛
36	41	21	United States Express.	37	39	37	39	.....
60¾	60⅞	1,960	U. S. Leather pf.	61¾	61¾	60⅝	60⅞	− ⅝
22⅜	22⅞	100	United States Rubber.	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	+ ½
75	76	50	U. S. Rubber pf.	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	.....
6⅜	6½	40	Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	.....
16¼	16¾	100	Wabash pf.	16	16	16	16	.....
83	83⅜	931	Western Union Tel.	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
2¼	2⅝	450	Wheeling & Lake Erie	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10¼	11½	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
Sales.....		122,953						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Alabama Cent 1st
2,000.....109½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
4,000.....79½
3,000.....79½
5,000.....79⅝
1,000.....80
1,000.....79½
At., T & S F gen 4s
3,000.....82
20,000.....81⅞
10,000.....82
2,000.....82½
23,000.....82½
2,000.....82⅝
10,000.....82½
20,000.....82⅝
89,000.....82½
Adjustment 4s
33,000.....48½
25,000.....48⅝
5,000.....48⅝
10,000.....48⅝
10,000.....49
23,000b3.....49
22,000.....49
At & Pac gtd 4s certfs of deposit
10,000.....51½
30,000.....51½
Atlantic & Pacific inc
10,000.....⅞
70,000.....1
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
5,000.....118½
Brooklyn R T 5s
3,000.....78⅞
6,000.....78½
4,000.....78¾
6,000.....79
2,000.....78
10,000.....79
Brooklyn Un Gas 5s
27,000.....108⅜
3,000.....108¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
1,000.....98½
2,000.....98
Buff, R & P G M 5s
10,000.....98½
Canada So 1st gtd
1,000.....110½
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s
19,000.....112½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s
6,000.....90½
20,000.....90¾
Cent of N J gen 5s
7,000.....116¾
Registered
19,000.....116¾
Cent Pac, San Joaquin Branch 6s
2,000.....103¼
Ches & Ohio con 5s
6,000.....100¾
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
8,000.....76⅝
44,000.....76½
9,000.....76⅞
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
1,000.....100⅜
2d consol 4s
3,000.....90
Chicago & Erie 1st
4,000.....111½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
5,000b3.....43¼
15,000.....43⅜
15,000b3.....43¼
5,000.....43¼
25,000.....43¼
28,000.....43¼
7,000.....43⅜
35,000.....43¼
30,000.....43⅜
5,000.....43¼
35,000.....43⅜
Chi & N W 30-year deb 5s
8,000.....110½
Chi & N W cons 7s
25,000.....140
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
15,000.....103½
Colorado Mid 4s, Trust Co certfs
1,000.....16½
Col, H V & T 5s
1,000.....76
2,000.....75⅜
Col, H V & T G M 6s
2,000.....68
Col & Ninth Av 1st
20,000.....117
10,000.....117½
5,000.....117⅝
Det, Mac & Mar L G
1,000.....22
1,000.....21
Dul, S S & A 5s
20,000.....100
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s
5,000.....108¼
East Tenn reorg lien 4-5s
1,000.....89
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s
3,000s20F.....106½
Erie 4s prior bonds
35,000.....94
Erie gen lien 3-4s
5,000.....65¼
37,000.....65½
19,000.....65¾
18,000.....66
Erie 1st mortgage
5,000.....109¼
Ft W & D C 1st
5,000.....58¼
Ill Cent, Western Line 1st 4s
22,000.....100⅜
H & Tex Cent G M 4s
4,000.....66½
5,000.....66¼
7,000.....66½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
14,000.....103⅞
4,000.....104
Ind, Dec & West 1st
5,000.....100
Iowa Cent 1st 5s
3,000.....96½
Kan City & Pac 1st
1,000.....63½
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs
30,000.....76½
2,000.....76¼
Kentucky Cent 1st 4s
10,000.....85
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000.....94
L S & M So 2d reg
1,000c.....119½
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
15,000.....117⅛
5,000.....117½
5,000.....117½
Long Island con 5s
1,000.....116
Louis & Nash G M 6s
9,000.....117
Louis & Nash, Ev, H & Nash 1st
3,000.....113¼
L, N A & C cons, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....85
Manhattan Ry con 4s
13,000.....95
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000.....70⅜
Mil & St Paul, Chi & Pac West 5s
1,000.....113¼
5,000s20F.....113¼
Iowa & Minn Div
4,000.....128
Wis & Minn Div
2,000.....111
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
24,000.....98⅜
Minn & St L con 5s
7,000.....103
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000.....84
Mo, K & T 2d
3,000.....60⅜
1,000.....60¼
Nash, C & St L 1st
3,000.....128⅝
N Y Cent deb 5s
1,000.....107⅞
N Y Cent 1st reg
35,000.....118
N Y, O & W con 5s
1,000.....108⅞
N Y, O & W refdg 4s
12,000.....92
N Y, S & W 1st refdg 5s
2,000.....102½
Nor & West 100-year 5s, Trust Co certfs
11,000.....67
Nor & West, Maryl'd & Wash Div, Trust Co certfs
5,000.....68
Nor Pac & Mon 1st, J P M & Co certfs
5,000.....45⅝
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
155,000.....54⅛
49,000.....54
8,000.....54¼
33,000.....54⅜
54,000.....54⅝
25,000.....54⅝
5,000.....54½
10,000.....54⅝
10,000.....54½
25,000.....54⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
6,000.....87¼
26,000.....87⅜
35,000.....87½
27,000.....87⅝
4,000.....87½
Nor Pac 3d coup, Trust Co certfs, assented
2,000.....82½
Nor Pac con 5s, Trust Co certfs, assented
3,000.....59
Nor Pac Term 1st
5,000.....108
Oregon R & N 4s
15,000.....83⅝
1,000.....83¼
19,000.....83½
Oregon S L & U N con, Trust Co certfs
15,000.....74½
1,000.....74¼
1,000.....74½
People's G & C of Chi 1st cons 6s
10,000.....103
10,000.....103½
5,000.....103¾
5,000.....104
Rich & Dan 6s
1,000.....121
Roch & Pitts 1st
2,000.....120¼
Rio Grande West 1st
5,000.....74
2,000.....74⅜
5,000.....74
Sabine, Ark & T 1st
2,000.....101
Oregon Short Line 6s, Trust Co certfs
10,000.....116⅝
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
20,000.....81⅝
9,000.....81⅝
10,000.....81¾
1,000.....81⅝
13,000.....81⅝
11,000.....81⅞
Phil & Read 1st pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
12,000.....46¾
2d pf inc, Trust Co certfs, all installments paid
10,000.....34⅝
St L & Iron Mount 1st ext 5s
3,000.....101
1,000.....101½
2,000.....101½
St L & S F 4s
15,000.....66¼
31,000.....66
2,000.....66¼
St L & S F 2d, Class B
3,000.....115⅝
St L & S F G M 5s
5,000s20F.....98¼
7,000.....98¼
2,000.....98½
St L & S F G M 6s
2,000c.....107¼
1,000c.....108
Registered
500.....105⅞
St P, M & M 1st consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
23,000.....103½
San An & Ar Pass 4s
10,000.....57¼
2,000.....57⅜
3,000.....57¾
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
5,000.....91
2,000.....87½
So Pac of Ariz 1st
9,000.....90
2,000.....91
So Pac of N M 1st
5,000.....104⅜
5,000.....105
Southern Ry 1st 5s
10,000.....89⅝
3,000.....90
Standard R & T 6s
2,000.....75½
2,000.....75
1,000.....74⅞
2,000.....75
Syracuse, Binghamton & N Y 1st
4,000.....126
5,000.....127
Term R R Ass'n of St L con 5s
1,000c.....103½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000.....89¼
7,000.....90
10,000.....89⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
8,000.....21½
2,000.....21⅞
Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
8,000.....73½
Union Elev 1st 5s
1,000.....68
Union Pac 1st, 1896, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
6,000.....102½
Union Pac 6s, 1897
7,000.....104½
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
4,000.....102½
Union Pac 6s, 1808
6,000.....104⅝
Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups
1,000.....103
Union Pac gold 6s col trust notes
3,000.....100
Union Pac ext S F 8s
1,000.....90½
U P, D & G 1st
5,000.....87
5,000.....36½
U S Leather Co 6s
7,000.....113¼
Virginia Mid G M
2,000.....102½
Wabash 1st 5s
3,000.....107¼
Wabash deb, Series B
5,000.....23
West Shore gtd 4s
2,000c.....107¼
1,000c.....108
Registered
500.....105⅞
West Union col trust 5s
1,000.....107
Wheel & L E Imp
2,000.....70
Wilkes & East 1st
5,000.....80
3,000.....80½
2,000.....80¾
1,000.....90
Wis Cent Co 1st, trust receipts
2,000.....33¼
8,000.....33½
4,000.....33⅝
3,000.....33⅞
Total sales.....$2,460,500

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable Feb. 15, to stockholders of record Feb. 10.

—The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable March 1. Books close Feb. 6 and reopen March 1.

—It is announced that the receivers of the Union Pacific system will pay the coupons due on Feb. 1, $30 each, from Oregon Short Line Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, upon presentation of such coupons at the office of the Union Trust Company, 80 Broadway, or in Boston, at the office of James G. Harris, Treasurer, 92 Ames Building.

—Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, announces that the committee is now prepared to receive deposits at the Mercantile Trust Company, of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company's consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, and deem it important for the protection of the holders that deposits should be made immediately under an agreement, copies of which will be furnished upon application.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	95½	...	Consol. Coal	33	40	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	111½	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¾	113	Den. & R. G.	11¼	12¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	48½	...
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝	D. & R. G. pf.	42½	43½	1st pf.	9	75
4s, r., 1925	122½	123	D. M. & Ft. D.	8¼	9	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	...	30
4s, c., 1925	122½	123	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	...	N. Y., O. & W.	15	15¼
5s, r., 1904	113⅜	114	D., S. S. & A.	3¾	4⅜	N. Y., S. & W.	8¼	9
5s, c., 1904	113½	114	D., S. S. & A. pf.	8	9½	Nor. & West., all	15¼	...
Currency 6s, 1895	103½	...	Erie	15	15¼	in. paid.	11½	12¼
Currency 6s, 1898	103½	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	65⅞	...	Nor. & W. pf., all in. paid.	31	...
Currency 6s, 1899	106½	...	Ev. & T. H.	25	35	Ohio Southern	17½	18¼
Cherokee 4s, 1896	104	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	45	Ont. Mining	10¼	10⅝
Cherokee 4s, 1897	104	...	G. B. & W.	30	40	Oregon R. & N.	14	24
Cherokee 4s, 1898	104	...	G. B. & W., deb., A.	...	50	Ore. S. L. & U. N., all in. paid.	15½	16¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	104	...	G. B. & W., deb., B.	4⅝	5	Penn. Coal	320	...
Adams Express	150	154	Harlem	292	...	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	2	2½
Alb. & Sus	170	...	Homestake	35	40	Peo. & East	5	8
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	50	61	Iowa Central	7¼	8	Phil. & R. 1st pf., when issued	48	50
Am. Coal	111	125	Iowa Central pf.	25	26	Phil. & R. 2d pf., when issued	31½	32½
Am. Cotton Oil	11⅝	13¼	Joliet & Chicago	155	...	Phil. & R. Con.	12½	13½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	54	55½	Kan. & Mich.	5	7	P., C., S. & St. L.	103	105
Am. Express	110	112	Keok. & D. M.	2	4	Peoria & Pekin Un	12	20
Ann Arbor	8½	10	K. & D. M. pf.	13	14¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	163	170
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1	Keokuk & West.	...	40	Quicksilver	1	3
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	3	6	Lacledе Gas pf.	70	75	Quicksilver pf.	...	11
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106	L. E. & W.	16½	17½	Rens. & Saratoga	176	184
Brunswick Co.	⅜	...	L., N. A. & C.	...	¼	R., W. & O.	117	118
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	22	Mah. Coal R.	100	115	St. L. S. W.	4	4½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	65	80	Mah. Coal pf.	100	115	St. P. & Duluth	20	22
Bur. C. R. & N.	71	76	Mah. Coal pf. new	40	60	St. P., M. & M.	114	117
Canadian Pacific	55½	...	Mexican Central	...	9	St. P. & O. pf., ex div.	125	135
Central Pacific	11	12¼	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1⅝	St. P. & O. pf., ex Sil. bull. certfs.	64½	65¼
Chi. & Alton pf.	174	...	Mich. Cent.	90	93	Texas Pacific	5⅝	6¼
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	...	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	78½	80	Third Avenue	155	158
Chicago G. W.	4	5	Minn. Iron	45	50	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	20	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	27½	28¼	Mobile & Ohio	21	23	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Cleve. & Pitts.	166½	170	Morris & Essex	163	165	Tol. & O. C. 2d pf.	2	2½
C. Coal & I. Dev. pf.	3	...	Nat. Lin. Oil	13	15	U. P., D. & G.	6	9
Col. Fuel & Iron	25	25¾	National Starch	5	7	U. S. Leather	8⅝	9
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	90	...	Nat. St. 1st pf.	50	60	U. S. Express	98	100
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.	...	4	Nat. St. 2d pf.	...	22	Wells-F. Express	6½	7¾
Com. Cable	156	172	New Cent. Coal	5	8	West. Union Beef	...	37
			New England	...	...			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Quotations yesterday for outside securities were as follows:

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av	197	205
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	...
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	106	...
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	113	117
Broadway Surface 2d	102	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	172	173
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	69
Brooklyn Elevated	5	6
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Cross-town 5s	103½	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	75
Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Central Park, N. & E. River	160	160
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	114
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	150	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2	55	60
Kings County Traction	38	40
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue R. R. stock	148	153
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	109	111
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	193	200
Third Avenue Railroad	153	160
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	100	104
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	20	21
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	95½	97½

Ferry Securities.

| | Bid. | Asked

York quoted at 8¼c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New York, 3¾c over May, free on board, afloat; do, Duluth, 6½c over May, free on board, afloat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 3.—There was a spurt at the opening and then wheat fell off into a dragging market that held for steady decline up to the close, with the last prices at lowest for the day. May opened at 73¾c and advanced sharply to 74@74⅛c, from which point it broke to 72½c, and closed at 72⅝@72¾c, against 73¼@73⅝c yesterday. July opened at 74¼c, sold at 75c, broke to 73½c, and closed there, against 68¾c a year ago. Cash Wheat—The demand was moderate. May price was the basis of the bulk of trading in spot No. 1 Northern. No. 2 Northern sold at 1¼@1¾c under No. 1. No. 3 was scarce, with price ranging from 3 to 6c under No. 1 Northern. Receipts, 175 cars; shipments, 12 cars. On track: No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 Northern, 72¼c; No. 2 Northern, 70⅝c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Wheat broke off in price at the close to-day after having shown great strength at the opening and for an hour thereafter. Receipts at Chicago were 28 cars, and 20,830 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 224 cars, against 162 cars last Wednesday, and 416 cars a year ago. Closing Paris and Berlin cables were higher, and Antwerp unchanged. Export clearances were ridiculously small at 20,137 bushels, that being one of the main reasons for weakness late in the session. May wheat opened from 76c to 75¾c, sold between 76⅛c and 74⅞@75c, closing at the inside, 74@75c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, closing weak and ⅛@¼c lower. Receipts at primary spring and winter points, 215,106 bushels; shipments, 145,823 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 18,954 bushels; shipments, 572 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—Wheat opened steady; May opened at 76c, rose to 76⅜c, fell to 75⅜c, and closed at 75⅝c. Sample wheat opened 1c higher, but closed dull and easier at yesterday's prices. No. 2 Northern, 75¼@76½c; No. 3 Spring, 72@74c.

Corn.

The corn market was dull and heavy. The primary movement has increased heavily, and in three days amounts to 2,646,000 bushels, a gain of 1,000,000 bushels over last week and 1,400,000 bushels over last year. Exports have also been excellent, amounting to 2,051,000 bushels, against 601,000 bushels last week and 1,053,000 bushels last year. The feeling late in the day was rather heavy, and the close was dull at ¼c net lower. Cash corn was dull. Sales were reported of 32,000 bushels for export of No. 2, private terms; 4,000 bushels No. 2 sold to the trade, private terms; 3,000 bushels No. 3, 26¾c, elevator, and 3,000 bushels steamer, 27¾c, elevator. No. 2 corn quoted at 28¾c, elevator.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Corn opened quite firm, eased off, and then became steadier. Receipts to-day were 336 cars and 100,756 bushels were taken from store. Liverpool cables were quiet and unchanged. Export clearances amounted to 163,519 bushels. May corn opened at 24½c, declined to and closed at 24c, 24c under yesterday. Cash corn was easy, ¼c lower. Receipts at principal Western points, 912,432 bushels; shipments, 307,806 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 252,866 bushels.

Oats.

The market for oats was inactive, but about steady, easing off in the afternoon with the balance of the list, closing quiet at ¼c net loss for the day. The cash trade included 20,000 bushels for export. The cash market was quiet. Sales were 83,000 bushels, including 50,000 bushels track and ungraded white, 20@30c, as to quality; 4,000 bushels track mixed, private terms; 20,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, export, private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 3 white, clipped, 22½c; 2,000 bushels No. 2 clipped, 21¾c. No. 2 oats quoted at 24½c, elevator; 25½c, clipped, 21¾c; No. 3, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Wheat broke off in price at the close to-day after having shown great strength at the opening and for an hour thereafter. Receipts at Chicago were 28 cars, and 20,830 bushels were taken from store. The Northwest had 224 cars, against 162 cars last Wednesday, and 416 cars a year ago. Closing Paris and Berlin cables were higher, and Antwerp unchanged. Export clearances were ridiculously small at 20,137 bushels, that being one of the main reasons for weakness late in the session. May wheat opened from 76c to 75¾c, sold between 76⅛c and 74⅞@75c, closing at the inside, ¾@⅞c under yesterday. Cash wheat was steady, closing weak and ⅛@¼c lower. Receipts at primary spring and winter points, 215,106 bushels; shipments, 145,823 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 18,954 bushels; shipments, 572 bushels.

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BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

—THEODORE RICKSECKER.—Judgment for $13,883.70 was yesterday entered against Theodore Ricksecker of 78 Malden Lane, in favor of Sophronia P. Wisner.

—WILLIAM L. JONES.—Schedules in the assignment of William L. Jones, dealer in paper and twine at 81 Murray Street, show: Liabilities, $13,516; nominal assets, $14,244; actual assets, $6,064.

—L. LISSBERGER & Co.—Judgment for $32,886.32 was yesterday entered against Lazarus Lissberger and Bernard Schultz, comprising the firm of L. Lissberger & Co., at 62 Wall Street, in favor of Edward Landon.

—WILLIAM P. PETTY AND JOHN H. FIFE.—Judgment for $16,533.87 was yesterday entered against William P. Petty and John H. Fife, former proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, on Upper Broadway, in favor of John J. Matthews.

—CHARLES T. ASKEW.—The schedules in the assignment of Charles T. Askew, dealer in cardboard at 166 William Street, which were filed to-day, show: Direct liabilities, $34,574; contingent liabilities, $12,980; nominal assets, $23,250, and actual assets, $12,879.

—EDWIN A. MALLETTE.—Justice Andrews in the Supreme Court yesterday, appointed Richard B. Duyckinck receiver for Edwin A. Mallette, on the application of John M. Gove. Mallette is a real estate broker at 93 Nassau Street and at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street.

—MAX OPPENHEIMER & Co.—The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the stock of Max Oppenheimer & Co., makers of high-class furniture at 110 West Forty-second Street, under two executions, aggregating $4,025—one for $3,225, in favor of Emma Oppenheimer, the other for $1,700, in favor of Amelia Meinhard. The attorneys for the judgment creditors, Platzek, Stroock & Herzog, estimate the liabilities at $40,000. The outstanding accounts of the firm have been assigned to secure creditors. The firm was composed of Max Oppenheimer and Henry Rosenheim. The cause of the collapse is said to have been the exceptionally poor business done during the depressed financial period. The firm had been in existence for twelve years.

Out of Town.

—S. T. MOORE COMPANY.—The S. T. Moore Company, dealers in furniture at Louisville, assigned yesterday. Liabilities, $25,000; assets estimated at $50,000.

—S. & E. OBERDORFER.—The dry goods firm of S. & E. Oberdorfer of Henderson, Ky., made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are $54,000; assets, $90,000.

—KNIBLOCK MILLINERY COMPANY.—A voluntary petition in insolvency was filed yesterday by the Kniblock Millinery Company of Lowell, Mass. No schedules were filed.

—THE INTERNATIONAL PLAYING CARD COMPANY.—The International Playing Card Company of Chicago made an assignment in the County Court Tuesday to Joseph Lennon. A statement was filed in which the assets of the company are said to be about $5,000 and liabilities about $10,000.

—LUIS K. COMSTOCK COMPANY.—The Luis K. Comstock Company of Chicago made an assignment yesterday to the Chicago Title and Trust Company. The assets of the concern are $52,000, and the liabilities are said to be $38,000. The company's business was contracting for electrical work.

—PENNSYLVANIA LEAD COMPANY.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $15,582.80, granted by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court of Kings County, against the Pennsylvania Lead Company of Pittsburg, Penn., in favor of Benaiah T. Frost. Deputy Sheriff Loub levied on the funds of the company on deposit in the American Exchange National Bank, in this city.

Judgments.

Wednesday, Feb. 3.

ALBERTS, Herman—Elizabeth Schoerlin.	$540
ABELE Siegfried—International Shirt and Collar Company	41
ATHANS, Benjamin—G. Hirsch	31
BAIERLEIN, Joseph, and Barbara—H. J. Harvey and another	233
BAVARIAN STAR BREWING COMPANY —H. Blum	722
BELL, Thomas R.—M. Gibbs	875
BERRY, James F.—C. A. Runk, as receiver, &c.	452
BLOCH, Marcus and David—J. Spero	316
BOGGS, Robert and John L.—Adeline Bukofzer—M. Rosenbluth	96
BOORMAN, F. Hugh—M. D. Williamson	106
BROOKINS, Homer D.—W. G. Hiller	83
BRUGGMAN, Henry, and John Fritz—S. and H. Kraus	241
BUTLER, George E.—same	118
BUCKLEY, Laurence J.—N. Simermeyer and another	452
CARUSO, Raffaele—E. Casablanca	465
CAMPBELL, John V.—M. Rathbun	498
CAMPBELL, Patrick F.—Obermeyer & Liebman	305
COLLETTI, Francis—East Brooklyn Co-operative Building Association, deficiency	1,823
CURTIS, Henry M.—E. S. Whitman and others	1,810
DOUGLASS, William C.—M. Rathbun	230
DOOLEY, Martin J.—E. F. Carr	349
DIEM, Georgine, and Samuel Goldenberg—The People, &c.	500
DICKLER, Peter A.—H. B. Kirk, and others	32
DIETZ, William—A. Hahn and others	173
DELANOY, Alfred—M. D. Williamson	139
DUFF, Joseph A.—J. H. Le Vigue	64
DIXEY, Henry E.—P. R. Starr	439
ELLER, Charles M.—A. Miller	62
ELLMERS, Herman F.—Carrie Furth, as executrix, &c	389
ELSWORTH, Philip—F. Flandreau	136
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—J. J. Dillon	26
EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—H. L. Eberle	2,036
FURST, Rudolph—S. H. Vanbrient and others	48
FORCE, Bellmer H., Thomas A. Hay, and James Hay & Co.—The Central National Bank of New York	416
FRIEDRICH, Edward H., and William Weaver—C. K. Beckman	231
GUSSMAN, Charles—L. and M. Heim	247
GILLENDER, Augustus T.—J. C. L. Hamilton	470
GREENE, Joseph P.—F. A. Newman	597
HENDERSON, Wellington—W. H. Hooney	123
HATCH, John R.—M. D. Williamson	113
HAWKES, Henry, and Thomas Stratford —G. B. and G. W. Raymond	233
HAINES, Edwin H.—G. F. Loseche	220
HIRSCH, Theodore—H. C. F. Koch and another	321
JACOBUS, Victor F.—B. F. Pollard	115
JOHNSON, Harding—H. Wacker	120
KATZ, Morris—J. Kahn	525
KRAMER, Louis—S. Pestka and another.	20
KRIESER, Samuel—Stickley & Simonds Company	272
KOCH, DREYFUS & CO —M. Rosenberger and another	1,197
KEIL, John G., and Kule—F. C. Goffe	125
KEIL, John G.—Same	293
KELLY, William—The Mayor, &c	812
KIMBER, Alfred—W. G. Hennessy	1,010
SAME—G. B. Hulme	224
LIEBES, Hannah—E. Unger	300
LEVY, Sigmund and Solomon—J. F. Banaon	152
LOEB, Aaron F.—The T. H. Wheeler Company	77
LEVY, Emma—Joseph Kahn and another.	34
LISSBERGER, Lazarus—E. A. Landon	32,886
LEAYCRAFT, Egbert R.—F. O. Pierce	45
McNELLIS, Mary—R. Milbank	179
MILES, Sarah A.—G. Brack	246
MOOR, Edward—C. L. Flaccus	164
MAGEE, Charles—J. I. Wakelee and another	79
MINTZ, Louis—B. Veit	401
MOSES, Isaac—T. J. McMahon	108
MILLER, Bernard, and Herrman Falkenstein—R. Herrman and others	107,
MEYER, Julius—The Mayor, &c	112
McCONNELL, John J.—Lillian Conrad as executrix, &c	103
McKEOWN, Thomas—R. Gordon and others	48
McGEARY, John—Marie Heitz	185
McGONIGAL, John—William H. Duckworth	1,402
McPADDEN, John J.—S. Henry and another	166
NEW YORK BOTTLING COMPANY—W. H. Williams	2,019
NICHOLSON, Charles F.—Lillian E. Nicholson	57
O'GRADY, David—A. W. W. Mapes	417
OPLER, Mortimer—C. H. Arnold	44
O'CONNOR, John B.—M. Lordi	82
PETTY, William P.—J. J. Mathews	16,533
POLIZZI, John—D. Fratelli Cianl	42
PALMER, Robert, and Adolph Zadig—J. Cartledge and others	103
PARSONS, J. Rodman—E. M. Cutler	102
RICKSECKER, Theodore—Saphronia P. Wisner	13,833
REYNOLDS CARD MANUFACTURING Company—J. Linton and another	155
RATIGAN, James—T. P. Smith	123
ROSENHEIM, Henry, and Max Oppenheimer—Emma Oppenheimer	3,225
SAME—Amelia Meinhard	1,709
RUEBSAMEN, Robert—J. Hartjen, cost	25
RINK, Charles E.—Park & Tilford	328
SADKE, Gustav A.—M. Geller	402
RUGALLY, Alexandria—A. H. Vilas Company	158
SCHRAM, Richard—J. D. Bucky	80
SCHENDEL, Henry—L. Martinez and others	41
SOUTHARD, Ewing—A. H. Kellog	34
STURROCK, John—Obermeyer & Liebmann	93
SAYLES, Solomon—M. F. & T. A. Burns.	1,180
THOMAS, Clarence B.—N. W. Condict	116
THE MAYOR, &c.—Charles M. Bettin	120
SAME—Alice Mullen	89
SAME—Fritz Schneider	52
SAME—John Hagan	63
SAME—F. Kohn	64
SAME—M. Koehler	56
SAME—H. Herrmann	48
SAME—F. Pistone	68
SAME—C. Spies	04
SAME—F. H. Otten	25
THE UNITED STATES INDUSTRIAL Insurance Company—J. M. Fischer, as executor, &c.	900
TIEDMANN, John, Jr.—W. A. Leggett and another	105
WOEHRLE, George—The National Cash Register Company	219
WEBER, August—C. Weber	2,020
WERNEBERG, William—Rosa Herrmann and others	250
WEBER, Louis—J. Weber	8,688
WHITCHER, Charles T., and John J. Sayles—The City Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.	224

Brakeman Hung Head Down.

Henry Z. Zypher of 362 Fourth Street, Jersey City, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, started to jump from the rear car of a freight train as it was pulling into the Hackensack Meadows freight yard yesterday. His foot caught in the iron step and he hung head downward until the train was stopped. He managed to keep his head clear by twisting to one side, but his shoulder hit the ties several times, and was badly bruised.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

38 WEST 12TH ST.—A large, nicely furnished room, with or without board.

39TH ST, 14 WEST.—Large and hall rooms to rent, with board; parlor dining room; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

16 WEST 9TH ST.—Large handsomely furnished room; also hall room; private house.

129 WEST 82D ST.—Nicely furnished large front room; private house; one block from elevated station.

LEXINGTON AV., near 57th.—Square room, with breakfast, $3; gentleman. Comfort, 550 6th Av.

EXCURSIONS.

Matchless in Every Feature.

CALIFORNIA.

Two tours to California and the Pacific Coast, under the personally conducted system of the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Four weeks to nine months on the Pacific Coast. Special Pullman Vestibule Trains will leave New York and Philadelphia Feb. 24, and March 27, 1897. (Boston one day earlier.)

MAGNIFICENT WINTER OUTINGS

of the highest grade in every particular. Round-trip rates from New York, Philadelphia, and points east of Pittsburg: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Boston: First tour, $355; second, $220.

For itineraries and all information of California, Florida, and Washington tours, apply to Tourist Agent Pennsylvania Railroad, 1,196 Broadway, New York; 205 Washington St., Boston; 789 Broad St., Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, Philadelphia.

FLORIDA

Cook's Charming Pleasure Tours,

under personal escort, leave New York, Per Clyde Line new S. S. COMANCHE, February 5 and March 9.

Per Pennsylvania R. R. Feb. 9 and March 9.

WASHINGTON

3 days' trip. 1st Class. All expenses included.

$14.50.

Next party leaves New York Feb. 17. For tickets and particulars apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.
332 Washington St., Boston.
828 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

WINTER RESORTS.

SUWANEE SPRINGS, FLORIDA.

THE SOUTH'S FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT.

The waters of these Springs are noted for their infallible cures of Bright's Disease and all Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Gout, and Dyspepsia. Hotel accommodations strictly first-class. For rates and descriptive pamphlets address New York Agency, Kalish Pharmacy, 23d St. and 4th Av., or ANDREW HANLEY, Pres., Suwanee Springs, Suwanee, Fla.

LAUREL IN THE PINES.

LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

D. L. MOODY

WILL SPEAK IN
CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL,
SUNDAY, FEB. 7,
at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d St., for free tickets. Ira D. Sankey will sing.

A. C. DIXON

speaks and J. H. BURKE sings in

COOPER UNION

to-day at 3 P. M. Subject,
How to Better One's Condition.
Doors open at 2:30. Seats free.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Dry goods and carpet business; near New York; long-established and prosperous business; sale to close estate; a chance of a lifetime; price, $35,000. Address J. S. A., Box 196 Times Office.

SLEIGH FOR SALE.—Used once; price, $20. Bedford Riding Academy, Bedford and Atlantic Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; best city reference; American preferred. Call at 172 East 85th St. Mrs. Maher's Bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a position for her chambermaid and assist with sewing. 149 East 57th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as good family cook; city or country; willing to assist in washing; good baker; good city reference. 303 7th Av., Room 5.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as cook; capable of taking chef's place; can take entire charge of marketing; personal references. C. Taylor, care Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in an American family; city or country; six years' city references. 222 West 65th St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class American cook in small private family; moderate wages; high references. 200 West 25th St.

COOK.—Experienced in all branches of cooking; permanent or by the day; city or country; highly recommended. R. A. L., 1,488 Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent cook and laundress; good reference. 155 West 33d St., in care of Mrs. Taylor.

COOK.—By young Englishwoman as good plain cook and coarse washing; good city references. M. E., 594 3d Av.

COOK.—By respectable young woman as cook in small private family; best city reference. 595 3d Av.

COOK.—As cook where good family cooking is required; take charge; city reference. A. S., Box 316 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By respectable woman; long experience; public or private; good reference. 490 6th Av., Room 13.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; good reference; city or country. Call, for two days, 253 West 35th St., one flight up.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in private family; or cooking alone; 8½ years' best city references from last employer. 137 West 58th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By reliable Protestant Scotchwoman; good bread and biscuit baker; in small private family; best city reference. 319 East 32d St.

COOK—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Two friends, good cook and laundress, chambermaid, or waitress; city or country; city reference. 136 West 19th St., rear, second floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; takes work home or by day; latest skirts, waists, sleeves; remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—Widow, just from England, age, 30, as housekeeper or companion; highest references. E. W., Box 42, 243 West 125th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As managing housekeeper in private family; no objection to the country; excellent references. M. E., 143 West 14th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; hairdresser and dressmaker; competent in all duties; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., 226 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid; North German; understands all her duties; stylish hairdresser; good seamstress; good city reference. H. R., 554 3d Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent person; excellent hairdresser; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; best city reference. M. A., care Mrs. Robertson, 253 West 30th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of fine sewing and dressmaking; fully capable of waiting on a lady and to assist in other work. R. G., 159 East 47th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman; take washing home or go out by day; city references. 229 East 75th St. Emanuel's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in a private family; city references. 227 East 28th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; personal reference. 429 West 35th St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; best city reference. 224 West 48th St.; no cards.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 713 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—By competent and reliable infant's nurse that thoroughly understands the care of infants; excellent city references; city or country, or travel. 1,575 Madison Av.

NURSE or MAID.—By a refined, competent North German, (Hanoverian,) to children from 3 years up; teaches German; best references. E. W., Box 85, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By competent infant's nurse; understands all kinds of bottle feeding; personal references; city or country. J. H., L Box, 132 West 66th St.

NURSE.—By young woman as nurse; willing to assist with chamberwork or do sewing; good city or country; city reference. 136 West 19th St., rear, second floor.

NURSE, &c.—By young girl as nurse, or nurse and assist chamberwork; two years' references. 10 West 44th St.

NURSE.—By experienced girl as child's nurse; entire charge; personal references. Clinton, 453 West 27th St.

NURSE and MAID.—As nurse and maid to an invalid lady; highly recommended for being competent. 449 4th Av., third bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By day or week; can do dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; first-class city reference. 977 2d Av.

SEAMSTRESS in private family; understands children's dresses; willing to do chamberwork; good references. 1,064 3d Av., 62d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Englishwoman; permanent or otherwise; takes butler's place. Annie, Box 333 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young Englishwoman; competent in all branches; best of references. 1,050 Park Av., Marke's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By first-class woman to go out three first days of week or take washing home; good city reference. Address E. G., 650 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

A REFINED ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIence, now living in France and speaking German and French, would chaperone young ladies desirous of traveling in Europe. Address, for details, A. V. R., care Post Office Box 2,345, New York.

HOUSE or PARLOR MAID.—By young girl as house or parlor maid in private family; first-class city references. 210 East 40th St., first flat.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few private customers; home or out. Helen Chandler, 118 West 39th St., apartment C.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND double entry bookkeeper desires a position. 587 2d Av.

TEACHER.—Lady, suddenly obliged to leave city, highly recommends her German visiting teacher; thoroughly competent; three foreign languages, English, music. Call from 9 to 1, or address Mrs. G., Hotel St. Andrew, Boulevard and 72d St.

WOMAN ACCUSTOMED TO REFINED SURroundings will give careful attention once a week or oftener, to the dusting of fine furniture, bric-a-brac, and objects of art at employer's residence. Address A. M., Box 200 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent Swedish butler; highly recommended by family with which he lived for several years; other excellent references; perfectly sober, reliable, and intelligent man; tall and of neat appearance. N., Box 26, 446 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; lived with best families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; well recommended. D. M., Box 271 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss, where second man or parlormaid is kept; understands his business thoroughly; good silver cleaner; first-class city references; aged 35 years. D. N., 221 West 34th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; honest, neat, sober, and obliging; can attend furnaces; moderate wages; best references. M., Box 347 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; best city reference; highly recommended by last employer. G. L., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and HOUSE SERVANT.—By butler and house servant; well up in the duties of gentleman's house; personal reference. H. T., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—English; by a thorough servant; scrupulously clean; personal references. M. P., Box 276 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; first-class city reference; is competent, temperate, and trustworthy; age, 30. William, 950 6th Av.

BUTLER or WAITER.—Experienced, willing, and obliging; good city references. English, 644 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly competent; superior credentials; skillful driver; temperate, obliging, industrious, respectful; punctual, faithful; generally useful; expectations moderate. Willing, 1,629 Broadway, Telephone 1619—38th.

COACHMAN.—Married; first-class references; excellent city driver; takes good care of everything committed to his charge; willing, obliging. T. F., 500 Madison Av.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a competent man; city reference. Tearle 342 East 93d St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By experienced young Englishman; thorough valet; competent as butler; willing and obliging; references. C. S., 909 6th Av., second flat.

SECOND MAN.—By respectable young man; 21; understands dining room and carriage duties; first-class city references. H., 149 East 32d St.

Valets.

VALET.—For few more gentlemen in the morning; takes entire charge of wardrobe. Richers, 336 3d Av.

Miscellaneous.

CLERK.—By capable, energetic young man; or manager in grocery department; excellent references. M. F. Quinn, 247 East 117th St.

FOREMAN MACHINIST and TOOLMAKER.—By a practical and experienced foreman machinist and toolmaker; high-class reference. Up to Date, Box 181, Times Office.

PROTESTANT MAN SEEKS EMPLOYMENT; understands steam boiler and housework; good driver; seven years' reference from last employer, who will certify. Bourne, 73 West 82d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—In private family, an experienced waitress; able to carve; English, German, or Scotch only need apply. Address Private Family, Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Feb. 6, 1897, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bretagne,* via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bretagne";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria,* via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Circassia.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take Printed Matter, &c., for Germany, and specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take Specially Addressed Printed Matter, &c., for Europe. American, Cunard, and French Line steamers take Printed Matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Venezuela and Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, must be addressed "per Caracas";) at 4 PM for Port au Prince, St. Domingo, Ponce, and Mayaguez, per steamship F. de Lesseps, (letters for Martinique and Guadeloupe must be directed "per F. de Lesseps.")

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 1 PM for Jeremie, Petit Goave, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and St. Marc, per steamship Morgan City; at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Carthagena, per steamship Kitty; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Grenada; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SUNDAY.—At 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Feb. 20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Feb. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. 27 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHAS. W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New York, N. Y., Jan. 29, 1897.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Mch. 16, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

†Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 AM | †Ems, Feb. 27, 10 AM
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11 AM | †Werra, Mch. 6, 10 AM
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 AM

FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

Steamers of Feb. 18 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.

North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, and Hamburg.

Columbia, M., 25,7 | Normannia, M., 3,8
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM | F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM | Normannia, June 3, 10 AM

Hamburg-American Line, 37 B'way, N.Y.

American Line.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.

NEW YORK....Feb. 10 | NEW YORK....March 3
ST. LOUIS.....Feb. 17 | ST. LOUIS.....March 10
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 24 | PARIS.....March 17

WINTER CRUISE

To Bermuda, West Indies, Mexico,

By the American S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (Caracas,) Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progresso, Vera Cruz, (Mexico,) Havana, Brunswick, Ga. Duration 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Kens'gton, Feb. 10, 11 AM | Southwk, Feb. 24, 11 AM
West'land, Feb. 17, noon | Noord'd'c, March 3, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA BRETAGNE, Rupe.....Sat., Feb. 6 | 5 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Delloncle..Sat., Feb. 13, 9 A.M.

Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 & up, inc. Railway fare to Paris, Parlor car seat, & landing charges; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Umbria, Feb. 6, 8:30 AM | Lucania, Feb. 27, 1 PM
Aurania, Feb. 13, 1 PM | Umbria, Mch. 6, 7 AM
Servia, Feb. 20, 7:30 AM | Aurania, March 13, M

From Pier 40, North River, foot Clarkson St.

For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. VEENDAM....Saturday, Feb. 6, 10 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, Feb. 20, 10 A. M.

First cabin $57.50 and upward; second cabin $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 B'way, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.

Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.

MASSACHUSETTS.....Feb. 6

For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
DORIC.....Feb. 23, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....March 4, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....March 13, 1 P. M.
PERU.....at.....March 23, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 20 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

COMANCHE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 5
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack.....Saturday, Feb. 6
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack.....Tuesday, Feb. 9
SEMINOLE, Chas. & Jack.....Friday, Feb. 12

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger line, via Charleston, T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pitner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Feb. 27. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 6, 17. Excursion passage $125 and upward. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates passage apply to.

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Feb. 10, Noon | Majestic, Mar. 10, Noon
Germanic, Feb. 17, Noon | Germanic, Mar. 17, Noon
Adriatic, Feb. 24, Noon | Teutonic, Mar. 24, Noon
Britannic, Mar. 3, Noon | Britannic, Mar. 31, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1

SITES FOR CITY SCHOOLS

A NUMBER SELECTED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Considerable Discussion Before a Decision Was Reached—Mr. Little Objected to the Method of Procedure and Expense.

At the meeting of the Board of Education yesterday Commissioner Little's effort to delay the purchase of school sites because he objected to the method of procedure and the expense awakened a discussion and was the chief feature of the session.

Mr. Little antagonized the position of Commissioner Agor, Chairman of the Committee on Sites, who wished to acquire the requisite sites without further delay. Mr. Little came near thwarting the purpose of Agor's committee. By the time the routine business was over and the purchase of sites was reached, several members had gone into other parts of the building or to their homes. To make an appropriation sixteen votes are necessary, and President Hubbell called attention to the necessity of bringing in those who had absented themselves.

There was a lively scurrying around the building until a sufficient force was obtained to carry through the committee's recommendations, for it was understood at the outset that Mr. Little was disposed to call a halt. When the resolutions came up for the acquirement of sites he stated that the city already owned more school sites than it could provide buildings for, and he objected to the contemplated outlay of $2,000,000 or more at this time. He also found fault with the plan which the committee was following of making appropriations of large sums of money for lots without having an agreement with owners that they would sell at the figures named. Mr. Little said it was not a businesslike way of proceeding.

Mr. Agar and others explained that it was the customary method; that they had in each case taken pains to ascertain from agents or other persons who were in a position to know that the sites could be bought for the amounts in the appropriations; that the appropriation of the money was not a finality, and that the expenditure would not be made unless the sites could be secured in accordance with the committee's information and knowledge of values. Mr. Agar said he was tired of the old dilly-dallying policy, and that the people generally were tired of it. He said he looked for new methods in the board.

Some of the members, although standing by Mr. Agar on the main propositions, said they would be willing to let the matter go over in order that a definite agreement might be made with owners of lots. The majority insisted on immediate action, however, and one appropriation after another was made by a vote of 17 to 1 or 16 to 1.

One of the sites purchased is on Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth Streets, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. This is a substitute for the one formerly chosen on Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets.

Another selection is on One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues.

The site over which the most discussion arose is on One Hundred and Eighth and One Hundred and Ninth Streets, between Amsterdam Avenue and Boulevard. The price is $160,000 for sixteen lots. The property belongs to the Astor estate.

Others are as follows: Spring and Vandam Streets, west of Macdougal Street—a substitute for the proposed site on Broome and Dominick Streets; Hester, Orchard, and Ludlow Streets, north side of Hester Street—acquired for new Grammar School No. 42; 189 Broome Street, Primary School No. 20; One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, east of Eighth Avenue, new site for Primary School No. 19; One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, between Morris and Grant Avenues, West Morrisania; a strip in the rear of Primary School No. 24; a strip in the rear of Grammar School No. 71. Among the contracts authorized was one for alterations in the Essex Market Building, in fitting it up for Primary School No. 37. P. K. Lantry gets the contract at $62,400.

A phase of the civil service law was discussed. Controller Fitch had sent a communication to the board, stating that before salaries are paid hereafter, he must have a certificate that teachers have complied with the civil service rules.

Commissioner E. Ellery Anderson explained that in the opinion of attorneys, including the Corporation Counsel, teachers who were in service when the civil service law was adopted are not required to undergo the civil service examinations.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation was authorized to make a form of certificate that will be acceptable to the Controller and enable teachers to draw their salaries without delay. President Hubbell announced that the Civil Service Board had explained to him that the classification of old teachers was not affected by the law.

The board formally expressed its disapproval of Assembly bill No. 39, which provides that married women under fifty years of age shall not be employed as teachers in the public schools. It was shown that such a law would take many competent teachers out of the schools here at a time when teachers are scarce.

A communication from Seth Low was read, stating that the Greater New York Commission had adopted the suggestions of the Board of Education. It had been decided that the Central Board of the consolidated cities should contain nineteen members, New York having eleven, a majority of all; Brooklyn six, and Queens and Richmond one each. The division of this city into the districts of Manhattan and Bronx is abandoned. The New York and Brooklyn Boards of Education are continued without change, and each Board of Education becomes a School Board Feb. 1, 1898, all members to serve out their terms. The matter of salaries is left to the local boards.

The board approved the plan for systematizing studies, which City Superintendent Jasper submitted two weeks ago.

The Committee on By-Laws and Legislation was authorized to secure the extension of evening school free lectures to May 1, instead of having them discontinued April 1.

The Board of Superintendents submitted the names of seven Principals, twenty-nine regular teachers, and nine substitute teachers. The names were referred to the Committee on Instruction.

FOUR KILLED BY FALLS.

James Bonner Fell Seven Stories at Broadway and Bleecker Street.

James Bonner, colored, of 115 West Thirty-second Street, was killed yesterday by a fall from the seventh story of the new building at Broadway and Bleecker Street, built on the site of the Empire Bank building, which was burned more than a year ago. Bonner was the proprietor of the Sumner House Cleaning Company, and had taken a contract to clean the floors and windows of the new building. While at work with one of his men on a window on the seventh floor, he on the outside, his foot slipped and he fell, turning over several times in his descent. He was instantly killed. One of his feet struck Salvator Lasello, a peddler, who was passing. The force of the blow laid open Lasello's scalp and knocked him a distance of eight feet. He fell upon Philip Schaum of 357 East Seventy-sixth Street, who was sitting on the sidewalk close to the building fixing some vault lights. Schaum was not injured.

Bernard Jansen of 1,125 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn; Frank S. Harrison of Englewood, N. J., and Edward Meade, who lives in Greenwich Avenue, in this city, were at work on the Astor annex building, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue yesterday morning, when Jansen, who was on the third story, fixing a coping of a window, fell to the pavement, a distance of nearly forty-five feet. He screamed as he fell. He was killed instantly.

Louis Miller, a tailor, of 421 East Fifteenth Street, fell or jumped from the fifth-story window at his home early yesterday and was killed. His body was found on the pavement. No one saw him go out of the window, and so it cannot be asserted that he committed suicide. His wife says that he had no cause to kill himself.

Peter Conlin, a tally clerk, of Hoboken, N. J., was supervising the transfer of flour from the transportation boat Freeman of the Starin Line to the steamship Kansas City, at Pier 56 North River Tuesday night, when he fell and fractured his skull. He died yesterday at the New York Hospital. Conlin was married, and leaves a wife and family.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., NEW YORK.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE LLOYDS INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A suit brought by the Attorney General in the name of the people of the State against Edward V. Loew and seventeen others was recently brought to trial before Justice Russell in Supreme Court, Special Term, and at the opening of the action a motion was made on behalf of the defendants for dismissal upon the ground that the action was not maintainable, and that no right had been conferred upon the law officer of the State to maintain it. The complaint charges that the defendants are now exercising franchises and privileges not allowed by law; that they are associated together for carrying on the insurance business under the name of the People's Fire Lloyds of New York City with only an individual responsibility for losses, and that to an extent carefully guarded and limited in amount and terms, by the provisions of their policies. Justice Russell gave an opinion yesterday denying the motion to dismiss, saying in part: "The contention of the defendant, therefore, that the declaration of the act of 1892, forbidding unauthorized persons to exercise the privilege of insurance, with a reservation of its effect upon the Lloyds companies, was the first creation of an insurance franchise, and that, therefore, the people may not maintain this action to determine that the defendants have no right to exercise the insurance franchise, cannot be successfully maintained. From the original grasp by the Legislature of the subject of insurance business and the framing of regulations upon the subject, the development of insurance became a franchise, and the sufferance of insurance by private persons until 1892 did not establish the sacredness of that form of business as a personal right. The power, therefore, to regulate, even to the extent of prohibition, the business of insurance by acts of the Legislature, does not depend exclusively upon the right of the Legislature to subject corporations as such to statutory control, but extends to the transaction of business recognized as such to be within the discretionary control of legislative action. * * * The situation, therefore, is this: Upon a matter of public interest and of public regulation, the Legislature has approved the only method by which a person or association may transact business, and the consequences of a breach of the statutory regulations provided or the conduct of the business without the governmental supervision or the regulation afforded by the State, is deemed so serious as to call for the necessity of definite statutory enactment with the expense of maintenance of a large department of the Government of the State; and yet it is earnestly claimed that there is no method known by which the State can say that its regulations are enforced and its prohibition of unlawful business maintained against those seeking to defy its authority."

* * *

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—Robert C. Watson, when sued jointly with a partner by Daniel H. Bennett for a balance of indebtedness, interposed the statute of limitations as a defense. The debt had accrued in October, 1885, but the summons was not served until May, 1894. Watson went to Florida in 1889, and in June, 1890, returned here, but after a month went to Europe with his family, and remained there continuously for three years. Defendant claimed, however, that this period was not to be deducted from the six years' limitation, because he was not then residing out of the State under the decision of the Court of Appeals recently given, holding that it was not enough to show that a defendant had remained continuously absent from the State, but it must also be shown that he had during that time resided out of the State. Traveling for pleasure out of the State while having a house or place of residence here did not bring the case within the statute, but there must be evidence that the defendant acquired a residence or resided elsewhere. Justice Daly, before whom the case was tried, yesterday gave judgment for plaintiff, holding that it having been shown that defendant had no residence or place of business in New York, and that he did have a place of residence in Europe during the whole period of his absence, he was continuously out of the State within the meaning of the law.

* * *

PROXIMATE CAUSE OF INJURY.—Frederick W. Schalscha, a professional musician, signalled to the gripman of an open car on the Third Avenue Railroad to stop; the signal was answered and the car came to a complete standstill. Schalscha grasped a stanchion of the car and placed one foot on the step, but before he could get the other foot thereon the conductor started the car. The jerky movement of the car in starting threw the plaintiff to one side, and his violin case struck against a pillar of the elevated railroad, tearing the box apart and splitting and otherwise injuring the violin. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, affirmed the judgment below in favor of the plaintiff, holding that the carrier must allow a passenger a reasonable time to get on and off the car, and, if while doing so the car is started suddenly and so as to produce a jerking motion, it is in and of itself an act of negligence; that the injury to the violin was the direct consequence of the defendant's negligence and the proximate cause of the injury; and that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the expense of repairing the violin and the difference between its value before the injury and after the repair.

* * *

CHANGE OF POSSESSION AFTER SALE.—Adolph Rheinfeldt claimed title to a butcher's store under a sale made by his brother, Gustav A. Rheinfeldt, and after it had been taken on attachment, brought suit against Julius Dahlman and Isaac Marx, indemnitors for attaching creditors, who were substituted for the Sheriff, and claimed that the sale was fraudulent. It appeared that immediately after the purchase the plaintiff employed the same assistants that had before been in the place, and left the vendor in charge with the general management of the business, to buy and sell as he had previously done, and with authority to negotiate and sell the entire establishment on suitable terms to any customer he could find. The name of the vendor as proprietor was allowed to remain on the windows of the store and on the delivery wagon, and all the plaintiff did was to call at the store early in the morning and late in the evening, take the cash, and close the place. The Appellate Term, on appeal, Justice McAdam giving the opinion, held that by force of the statute the sale was presumptively fraudulent as against the creditors of the vendor, that the change of possession required is an open and public one, manifested by outward and visible signs, and that the question was whether the plaintiff, on whom the onus is cast, had successfully rebutted the presumption created by the statute by making the good faith of the transaction affirmatively appear.

* * *

INTERPRETATION OF CONTRACT.—Edward W. Osgood sued the Paragon Silk Company for one month's salary, and the point at issue was whether the plaintiff had been engaged by the defendant, or by the firm of Dreyfuss, Kohn & Co., (doing business at the same place, and having close business relations,) it appearing that the agent employing him was the agent of both. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court affirming a judgment of the First District Court, in favor of the plaintiff, held, by Justice Bischoff, that plaintiff was authorized, upon the facts, to have assumed the contract to have been made with the defendant firm, the employing agent never having informed him to the contrary, and that the fact that his salary was paid by checks of the other firm was not sufficient to change the situation.

* * *

THE DOCTRINE OF IMPUTED NEGLIGENCE.—On Oct. 1, 1895, in the City of Rochester,

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A CORNER IN TABLES.

Gathered from Greek, Dutch, Colonial—every good style.

The great advantage of this corner is the unusual variety of designs—carved, inlaid or plain.

If you wish to know what a real bargain is, visit us during this "bargain season" and

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

one of the cars of the Rochester Railway Company, and a delivery wagon in which George Metcalf, a boy four years and six months old, and two young men, aged fifteen and twenty-two years, were riding, collided, and the boy was thrown partly under the car, which ran over and so injured his right arm that it was necessarily amputated at the shoulder. The boy sat at the left hand of the seat, which had neither back nor sides. In a suit in the Supreme Court to recover damages for the injury, it was claimed that the car was propelled at a much greater rate of speed than was permitted by the city ordinances, that the brake was out of repair, that the motorman neglected to observe the approach of the wagon, and to sound his gong, and was negligent in not stopping the car. The Appellate Division, in the Fourth Department, held on appeal that it was not negligence per se for a mother to allow a child of that age to ride with the driver of an open delivery wagon; that the permission granted to the child to so ride was not the proximate cause of the injury he received, but that the negligence of the driver of the vehicle with whom a child non sui juris is permitted by its mother to ride, is imputed to the child.

BALDNESS DUE TO X RAYS.

Such Is Believed to be the Result from Experiments Made to Locate a Bullet in Henry Cohen's Head.

Great interest is felt at Bellevue Hospital in the case of Henry Cohen, who has lost the hair from part of his head as the result, presumably, of X-ray experiments to locate a bullet in his brain.

Cohen is twenty-five years old, a tailor, of 114 Ludlow Street. He attempted suicide on Aug. 5 last by shooting himself in the right temple. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where several attempts to locate the bullet were unsuccessful. After dismissal from Bellevue, Prof. Jacobi, at the German Hospital, corner of Park Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, tried the X rays in the hope of locating the ball. On the cathodograph two spots appeared, although it was certain only one bullet had been fired, and Prof. Jacobi declined to probe into the brain until the position of the bullet was determined.

In November, after a second attempt at suicide, when Cohen again applied for admission at Bellevue, the back of his head was entirely bald. Dr. Dow, who is in charge of Cohen, thinks the loss of the hair was due to the X rays. A few such cases have been cited in medical journals before, but it is the first case of the kind noted at Bellevue. Cohen is also suffering from paralysis of the brain, and frequently complains of headache.

DEATH CAUSED BY BAD NEWS.

Mrs. Susan Strain Said to Have Died of a Broken Heart.

The death of Mrs. Susan Strain, which occurred last Tuesday morning at 739 East Eleventh Street, is said by friends and neighbors to have been due to a broken heart.

Three months ago her husband, James Strain, was killed on Avenue B by the falling of a derrick. Last Monday afternoon, Edward Strain, brother of James, died of pneumonia. James and Susan were married eighteen years ago, and until the death of her husband, lived in Brooklyn. Then the widow went to live with her brother-in-law, who is a bachelor, in New York. The shock of her husband's sudden death had prostrated her and greatly injured her health. She was just getting sufficiently strong to take a little exercise around the house when the brother-in-law died. When the news was brought to her she took to her bed and died in twelve hours.

The double funeral will take place at St. Brigid's Church, Eighth Street and Avenue B, at 9 o'clock this morning. James Strain was, before his death, a member of this church and an enthusiastic missionary worker in the parish. The only child, a daughter, seven years old, will be cared for by an aunt.

WILL HOLD UP JAIL BILLS.

Brooklyn Aldermen Have Been Forced to Consider Heavy Charges.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, owing to the unpleasant discussion now going on in regard to the jail bills, next Monday will rescind its action ordering the payment of Contractor Friedman's accounts, amounting to $3,000, and will order an investigation.

Mr. Friedman explained yesterday afternoon that Alderman Myers, Chairman of the Jail Committee, had told him to see Warden Shanley and learn what was wanted in the building. He said he regarded Alderman Myers's instructions as an order. Alderman Myers said he did not see how Friedman could construe his remarks into an order for supplies.

Auditor Sutton yesterday said emphatically that he would stop payment on the bills until he was satisfied that they were all right.

Sales at the Schenck Art Gallery.

There will be sold to-day and to-morrow afternoons, at the Schenck Art Gallery, 85 Liberty Street, 115 oil paintings, which compose perhaps the most important collection sold at auction down town in many years. The collection is now on exhibition, and comprises good examples of Asti, Adan, Braith, Barrilot, Berne-Bellecour, Clays, Courbet, Corot, Caille, Desgoffe, Julien Dupre, De Haas, Detti, Delobbe, Jules Dupre, Daubigny, Diaz, D'Entraygues, Debat-Ponson, Gubie, Grolleron, Gerard, Herrmann, Huguet, Haquette, Inness, Jacque, Jimennez, Jones, Lesur, Millet, Moran, Pujol, E. Portielje, Piot, Perrault, G. Portielje, Prinz, Parton, Rousseau, Santoro, Schenck, Steinheil, Smith, Troyon, Toudouze, Tait, Verboeckhoven, Van Den Eycken, and Ziem.

Autopsy on Mrs. Schindeler.

County Physician Converse yesterday made an autopsy in the case of Mrs. Mary Schindeler, who died at her home, 316 Hudson Street, Hoboken, last Friday, and whose death was alleged to have been attended by suspicious circumstances. He found that death was the result of convulsions, brought on by the excessive use of morphine, to which deceased was addicted. He said he would submit the result to Judge Lippincott, and if he thought it necessary an analysis would be made. He was convinced that there were no suspicious circumstances connected with the woman's death, and any further investigation would be useless. The funeral will not take place until Judge Lippincott's opinion has been obtained.

The Mental Condition of Dr Phelps.

Dr. George H. Phelps of 159 West Seventy-seventh Street, a visiting surgeon at Roosevelt Hospital, was arrested in his house yesterday morning on complaint of George B. Lester, who boards with him, that he was threatening to shoot some one. Mrs. Phelps told Magistrate Brann in the Yorkville Court that her husband was insane, and he was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination. He submitted calmly to arrest. He said he heard some one plotting against him, and shot his pistol once to make sure it was in good order. The physicians at Bellevue came to no conclusion upon the question of his sanity, and he will be detained there for further examination.

B. Altman & Co.

STATIONERY DEP'T.

rear of Rotunda,
To-day (Thursday).

At less than half regular prices.

192 Reams of extra fine Standard Writing Papers, octavo size, smooth and linen finish, Tinted and Cream,
5 Quires, (120 sheets,) for .32c.
100 Envelopes to match, .26c.

ENTRANCES, 18th St., 19th St. and 6th Ave.
(18th Street Elevated Station.)

STOLEN STAMPS RECOVERED

H. F. COLMAN, A GENERAL LAND OFFICE CLERK, HAD THEM.

It Is Believed He Came Here to Take Them Back to a Washington Dealer—Arrest Regarded as an Important One.

Hamilton F. Colman, a clerk in the General Land Office in Washington, was arrested at Barclay Street and Broadway yesterday by Post Office Inspectors Morris and Jacobs, and was held by Commissioner Shields in $2,000 bail for examination Wednesday on the charge of being concerned in the theft of a large amount of "periodical" stamps. He had these stamps on his person to the face value of $5,560.

These stamps are furnished to Postmasters to be canceled for publishers' mails and are never sold. A set of them commands a premium for stamp collectors, and it is said that quantities have been stolen for this market.

Colman had in his possession a number of envelopes with the imprint of Burger & Co., stamp dealers at 53 Nassau Street.

Mr. Burger denies all knowledge of Colman, and says he cannot imagine how he got hold of the Burger envelopes.

It appears that these stamps found on Colman are some that Rudolph F. Albrecht, a dealer at 90 Nassau Street, bought three weeks ago from A. C. Townsend, a Washington dealer. When Albrecht offered to sell them, inquiry arose in the philatelic journals how he happened to have them, and he wrote to Townsend about the matter. It is supposed that Colman came to take them up and, it is said, that he had just come from Albrecht's office with them when he was arrested.

"The stamps have absolutely no face value, commercially," said Mr. Albrecht, "for they are not intended to leave the custody of the Post Office people. But they are valuable to philatelists, and, according to the series, bring large prices, $200 or $300 for a set being no unusual price."

Colman takes his arrest coolly and denies that he stole the stamps. He is a $1,200 clerk in the Land Office. He was born in New York, and was appointed from this State. He has a good reputation. The Post Office officials believe Colman is the leader in a series of robberies that have amounted to $100,000 a year for several years.

Reticence in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Postmaster General Wilson received news of the arrest of Colman in New York to-day. He declined to speak of the matter pending an investigation. Officers in the Post Office Department maintained a like reticence. This afternoon Third Assistant Postmaster General Craig was in consultation with a number of inspectors. Messrs Craig and Maxwell said there were no new developments in the matter. Colman practiced deception to get away from his desk and go to New York. Yesterday morning he presented a telegram to his chief clerk which announced that his father was dying and the chief clerk granted him leave of absence.

VAN DEUSEN ARRAIGNED.

Former Ballot Clerk Charged with Taking County Property.

Clarence V. C. Van Deusen, recently removed from the office of ballot clerk of the Kings County Board of Elections for alleged appropriation of the county's books, was arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. He was charged with larceny in the second degree, and President George E. Moulton of the Board of Elections was the complainant.

Attached to the complaint was an affidavit of Charles H. Speth, a printer of this city, which charged that Van Deusen had approached Speth and had sent Speth to see Capt. Rodendergh, at Police Headquarters, about the sale to the Captain of 1,000 copies of election instructions. Speth says he sold the books for 13 cents apiece and gave Van Deusen $50 for his share.

Van Deusen was released on $1,000 bail, and will have a hearing Monday.

Boy Accused of Killing Playmate.

John Koopman, thirteen years old, of 434 West Fifty-fourth Street, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning with causing the death of his playmate, Otto Boediker, by a blow struck Monday morning in Grammar School No. 69. He was taken before Coroner Dobbs in the afternoon and committed to the Gerry society until the inquest. Young Koopman said in court that the boys were going from the classroom into the big room to be promoted. "Otto tried to get ahead of me," he went on, sobbing, "and I stepped on his toes. Then he slapped me, and I hit him back. I didn't mean to hurt him." He could not say any more. Afterward he told the Coroner he only struck Otto on the shoulder. Little Boediker died of a skull fracture, and it is said he fell and hit his head on the way home, two hours after Koopman struck him.

Mrs. Kate B. Belloni's Suit.

Kate B. Belloni, daughter of the late F. C. Havemeyer, has brought suit to have certain mortgages canceled which she gave her father a number of years ago. She says her father promised to set them aside. After his death they were found in an old safe where he had put them fifteen years ago, and his executors, Henry O. Havemeyer and Theodore A. Havemeyer, put them on record. They cover up-town property of considerable value. Mrs. Belloni has brought suit through Reeves, Todd & Swain. Counsel for the executors, Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, say it is merely a friendly suit. The case has been referred to Hamilton Odell to determine the facts.

Deborah Nursery Permanently Closed.

After an existence of twenty years the Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Eagle Avenue, has been closed for good. Early in November last the Health Board found the health of the children of the institution endangered. They ordered certain reforms, and about the same time Solomon Kaye was made receiver. He found the institution $20,000 in debt, he says, and the property mortgaged for $27,000. One hundred of the children have been sent to their parents, a few to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and sixty to Randall's Island.

Thursday, Feb. 4th.

Sale of

Cotton Comforters.

Silkoline covered,
—full size,—

$1.25.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

BELIEVES IN CIVIL SERVICE.

Col. Waring Would Have All Positions in His Uniformed Force Classified Under the Law.

Commissioner Waring of the Street Cleaning Department yesterday sent the following communication to the local Civil Service Commission:

After two years' experience of the method of making appointments to the uniformed force of the Department of Street Cleaning, I have come to the conclusion that its advantages are outweighed by its disadvantages, and I request your commission to take such measures as may be necessary to have all positions in this force classified under the law regulating appointments to the civil service.

It is not to be denied that there are some reasons why it is well that the Commissioner should have full control of appointments, but my experience with the clerical force of the department satisfies me that it is not an obstacle to good administration to have such control placed in the hands of the Civil Service Commission.

The change asked for would relieve the Commissioner and his deputy of a very irksome duty. They are, of course, much the most important members of the department, and their full time and attention should be given to the management of its real work. So long as the appointment of new employes is controlled by them, to any degree, it is inevitable that they should devote much time to considering appeals for employment, and to interviews with applicants and their advocates and petitioners.

If all of this duty could be transferred to those whom the law charges with its performance in the case of the other departments of the city's administration, these officers would be more efficient in the performance of their legitimate work. Under the law organizing the Department of Street Cleaning we are now obliged to maintain an elaborate and somewhat complicated civil service bureau of our own, and the registration lists are incumbered with thousands of eligible names which, ordinarily, are not reached in the order of registration for many months after the date of application. A position on this list is too often a source of despair, rather than of hope, and the eligible man wastes much of his own time, and of ours, in his efforts to get a hearing for himself and for those whom he can persuade to urge his cause.

It is impossible to take him on probation until all earlier applicants have been disposed of, but it seems impossible to make him understand this; so he wastes his time, and often pays money to sharpers who pretend to have influence with the department, only to find all his efforts and expenditure are of no avail. He naturally accuses us of favoritism, and he is made to think that if he had the right friend to back him he would be appointed at once.

This wrong to the men themselves, and the infinite worry to the appointing officers, far overbalances any advantage accruing from the system, and I am confident that this exceptional condition should cease. Any man who is fit to manage an important department of the city's work can be much more profitably employed than in looking after the details of the hiring of his men. In my judgment, he should have full control of men "on probation," with perfect freedom to drop cordon who are not satisfactory. His fairness in this matter can be assured by giving the selection of those who are to fill vacancies to the Civil Service Commission.

OECHLER'S STRANGE DEATH.

Suspicious Case in Hudson County, N. J.—Body Was Embalmed.

A peculiar report has been made to Prosecutor Winfield of Hudson County, N. J., by Detective John P. Feeney, who has been investigating the death of Christian Oechler at his home, on Main Street, in Union Jan. 30.

From the report it appears that Oechler married on April 5, 1896, the widow of Theodore Frey, who died Jan. 29, 1896, from acute gastritis. The report says, on the authority of Oechler's relatives, that his wife asked him to have his life insured three days after the wedding, and finally overcame his objections.

The report says Mrs. Oechler often went out while Oechler staid at home. It says that on one occasion she met John Fielder of Lewis Street, introduced her escort as her prospective third husband, and said her husband was not sick, but he was not apt to last long. The report details alleged assaults committed by Mrs. Oechler on her husband, stating that on one occasion she tried to stab him.

Persons who visited his house, and who are mentioned in the report, are credited with saying Oechler was sick three days before his death, and his wife went visiting. Dr. J. Clement Justin, who was called to attend Oechler two days before his death, found him vomiting greenish matter, and attributed this to an excess of bile. He visited Oechler that night, and the next night, and found the same conditions. He prescribed starch water. Mrs. Oechler said her husband was suffering from painter's colic.

The following day Dr. Byrne called in place of Dr. Justin, and found Oechler in a state of collapse. Oechler died before anything could be done for him. As Dr. Justin had been attending to the case, Dr. Byrne accepted Mrs. Oechler's statement, and certified that death was caused by acute gastro-enteritis, and probably internal obstruction.

An undertaker was almost immediately summoned, and the body was embalmed. The embalming fluid contained arsenic, and now an autopsy might not show if poison was used. County Physician Converse was asked by Oechler's relatives to hold an autopsy, but he believed the doctors who had the case in hand gave a sufficient guarantee of the absence of suspicious circumstances.

The Prosecutor has taken no steps in the matter, and probably will take none, as it will be most difficult to find evidence that Oechler's death was not natural.

Charter Is About Revised.

The Committee on Revision of the Greater New York Commission met in Mayor Strong's office yesterday and went over the proofs of the charter. The committee's work is very nearly completed, and the full commission will meet at noon to-morrow to receive its report. Thomas D. Mosscrop has sent a letter to the commission suggesting that a Department of Bridges be created and that the present City of Brooklyn be represented in the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by one of its residents. Under the charter the bridges will be under the control of one of the Commissioners in the Board of Public Improvements. The Revision Committee made provision so that the recently-annexed districts may be represented in the municipal assembly. This district will have one member in the Board of Aldermen.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Shirt Waists For Girls.

Not ladies' shirt waists in small sizes, but made in proper proportions, and suitable fabrics for young girls and children.

Fancy percale, light colors, attached or detachable collar and cuffs, price 75c.

Fine percale, dainty colors and designs, small English collar, turned back or straight square cuffs—collar and cuffs attached or detachable, price 90c.

Also a large assortment made of finer materials, in exclusive designs.

Our customers will find an advantage in making early selections, as many designs we are showing now cannot be had later in the season.

60-62 West 23d St.

FIVE HURT IN A COLLISION

CABLE CARS IN A SMASH AT TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

No One Seems to be Able to Explain Just How the Accident Occurred, but Investigation Is to be Made.

A misplaced switch and a signal wrongly given or misunderstood caused a collision on Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, yesterday morning, between a north-bound Columbus Avenue car and a Lexington Avenue car going south. As a consequence, a crowd of people was considerably frightened, five persons were slightly injured, two cars were so badly damaged that they had to be taken to the repair shop, two gripmen and a signalman are under suspension, an Inspector has been called upon for an explanation, and the officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company have decided to make an investigation to see if some improved system cannot be devised to guard against the possibility of a like accident in the future.

The main-line cars have the right of way unless signaled to stop, and the Lexington Avenue cars, south bound, are expected to halt in Twenty-third Street until notified to go ahead as the line below is clear. A switchman stands midway between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets to throw the switch connecting the tracks. Nobody could be found yesterday to tell to whom the blame for the accident may be attributed. An intelligent conductor who was not aware that he was talking to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES said the signal was made and the switch locked for the Lexington Avenue car—No. 386—to go ahead, but the signalman neglected to signal the Broadway car—No. 38—to halt. The collision was the result. The front platform of the Lexington Avenue car was smashed and the dashboard of the Broadway car was twisted out of shape. All the windows of both cars were broken, and the greater part of the passengers thrown to the floor of the car by the shock, were cut by the flying fragments.

The injured are Max Young, 1,875 Lexington Avenue, thrown down and bruised; Frederick Lyster, 33 East Ninth Street, cut forehead; Thomas Shaughnessy, 309 West Fifty-first Street, cut wrist and scalp wound; Dr. Carl Pfister, 75 West Forty-fifth Street, cuts on hand and arm, and Benjamin Steinman, a fourteen-year-old boy, of 478 Grand Street, cut over right eye. All the injured but Mr. Shaughnessy were aboard the Lexington Avenue car. The other passengers of the cars were frightened but unhurt.

Dr. Pfister, who had apparently forgotten his own hurts in attending to his fellow-sufferers, told Policeman Alken it was not necessary to send for an ambulance. Steinman, who was the most hurt, had his wound dressed at a near-by drug store and was taken to his home in a cab. Nobody was willing to make a complaint against the gripman, and no arrests were made. The gripmen gave their names and addresses to the policeman, and were then permitted to take their cars to the Seventh Avenue depot.

The crew of the Broadway car were P. J. Lynch of 783 Seventh Avenue, gripman, and A. Warren of 246 West Fourteenth Street, conductor, and of the Lexington Avenue car Michael Dugan of 201 East One Hundred and First Street, gripman, and Thomas J. Boyle of Mount Morris Park, conductor. The police did not learn the name of the Inspector in charge at the curve nor of the switchman on duty in Broadway. An officer of the Traction Company last night said all the employes liable to blame for the accident were under suspension, and a rigid investigation will be made.

A Child's Hunt for the "Tenderloin."

Bertie Meyers, nine years old, of 339 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was arraigned in Centre Street Police Court yesterday for stealing a horse and wagon. He picked up a fifty-dollar bill in his father's dining room Tuesday noon and came over to New York in his knickerbockers and rubber boots to see the "Tenderloin." He had not seen it, however, when he gave his $50 to two boys to buy ale and they disappeared in Theatre Alley. He roamed about till 2 o'clock in the morning, when he climbed into a newspaper delivery wagon on William Street and whipped up "to drive through the Tenderloin." The horse took him straight to the stable in Pike Street, and there the frightened driver found Master Bertie sound asleep. His father told Magistrate Cornell that the boy was a confirmed runaway and he was turned over to the Brooklyn police for committal in some institution, his father consenting.

Shipwrecked Crew in Port.

The steamer Jason, which arrived in port yesterday, had on board the crew of the schooner Mary Sprague, which was abandoned Jan. 29, near Crooked Island Passage. The schooner sailed from Demerara for Philadelphia on Jan. 5 with a cargo of sugar. On the night of Jan. 20, during a strong gale, the rigging and masts were carried away. The mainmast in falling rendered both boats useless. The vessel lay helpless for nine days, requiring constant pumping. The men were nearly exhausted when the Jason rescued them. The Sprague was then burned. She was owned in Boston, and was valued at $16,000.

Passengers for Europe.

Among the passengers on the American liner St. Paul, which sailed yesterday for Southampton, were H. Beerbohm Tree and his company and Gilbert Parker, the author. The White Star liner Britannic had among her passengers John E. Redmond, M. P.; A. H. Arnold, D. H. Claflin, E. J. Stratton and wife, W. G. Smith, I. K. Kerr, and Dr. Edward Byrne.

New Trolley Postal Service.

Information was received in Jersey City yesterday from Washington to the effect that the postal authorities had completed arrangements with the Consolidated Traction Company for the transmission of mails between Jersey City and Newark and the sub-stations in both cities, and that the service would begin Feb. 15.

If Franklin were alive now, he never would have written "don't buy a thing because it's cheap."

The needs of a family are so constant that it's good judgment to forestall them when 50 % or more can be saved.

Young Men's Trousers, sizes 28 to 31 waist, were $5, $6, $7 and $8.
Now $3.

Men's and Youths' Frieze Ulsters that were $20 and $22—$12.

Overcoats of same stuff; same price.

Men's Trousers; $4.

Cork-Sole Shoes that were $7 and $5.50; now $5 and $4.

Little Fellows' Suits, $2.75.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Daniel P. Sullivan and Gerald G. P. Jackson have been appointed copyists in the Corporation Counsel's office, at salaries of $900 a year.

—Harry Sanborn of 228 Halliday Street, Jersey City, was run down in his wagon by a Third Avenue cable car at One Hundred and Third Street, yesterday, and, had his right leg broken.

—The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange met yesterday afternoon. With the exception of listing some railway stocks, only routine business was attended to. Among the stocks listed was that of the Norfolk and Western.

—Louis Davis, twenty-seven years old, of 207 West Forfieth Street, was found guilty of forgery before Judge Cowing, in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, in passing a check for $34, to which the name of Margaret Cable was forged, on Andrew W. Schilling.

—Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday granted a citation to the relatives of Esther C. Frankko, daughter of Jacob Ruppert, brewer, as to why letters of administration should not be granted, upon application of Peter Luckhardt, who has a claim against her estate.

—District Attorney Olcott yesterday received word from the Metropolitan Traction Company insisting on the five days' time before appearing to plead to indictment, and saying that an appearance would be made in Part I., General Sessions, Monday, waiving summons.

—Henry Levy pleaded guilty of arson in the third degree yesterday before Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. He was accused of setting fire to his factory, at 30 West Third Street, Jan. 13, to secure $5,000 insurance on a $500 stock. He was remanded till Monday.

—A demurrer to the indictment against Herbert B. Seeley, Theodore Rich, and James Phipps for the transactions at the famous dinner, was filed with Assistant District Attorney Battle by Lawyer Elkus yes